

LOOK INTO CAPITOL SCANDALS

De Bolt Asks Grand Jury to Eschew Politics.

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning charged the grand jury to investigate thoroughly the alleged embezzlements and defalcations in the Capitol department, calling attention also to the so-called irregularities in the audit office. His charge was dignified and sensible and went directly to the point. He instructed the grand jury to leave politics out of their work entirely, and attend strictly to business.

Ex-Judge Humphreys appearing for Jas. H. Boyd who is charged with embezzlement, made a technical challenge to the grand jury array but his motion was promptly overruled by the presiding judge. This was followed up by an attack upon the court sitting alone, and by an interruption in the charge to the grand jury which if Humphreys had been on the bench would have called down severe punishment upon the head of the attorney thus interfering. Humphreys' challenge was also taken advantage of by George Davis, who said he made objections on the same grounds in behalf of E. H. Wright, Boyd's chief clerk.

JURORS EXCUSED.

Prior to the charge to the grand jury Judge De Bolt excused the following who had been drawn to serve upon the panel: Sereno E. Bishop, E. S. Cunha, Geo. H. Holt, H. G. Fon, Pexelto and C. D. Chase. He said he could not understand English well enough to serve.

THE CHARGE.

Judge De Bolt differed from his predecessor in office not only in insisting that politics should be eschewed but also in other particulars. His charge was in full as follows:

In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, November, 1902, Term.

CHARGE OF THE COURT TO THE GRAND JURY.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—You have been duly summoned, impaneled and sworn as a Grand Jury in and for the First Judicial Circuit, for the November, 1902, term of this court.

Therefore, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and of the Act of Congress, organizing the Territory of Hawaii, and under the solemnity of the oath which you have just taken, it now becomes your duty to diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge touching this present service; you shall present no one through envy, hatred, or malice, nor leave any one unpunished through fear, favor, affection, gain, reward or hope; therefore, present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding; and you will keep secret all the proceedings had before you.

Your powers, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, extend only to questions of crime and wrong doing. Your functions are not executive, but judicial. In fact, you constitute a preliminary tribunal, and you are furnished with inquisitorial powers only for the purpose of examining into crimes, alleged or otherwise, and matters incident thereto, solely with a view leading to the punishment or prevention thereof.

Living, as the people of these Islands now are, under the Constitution of the United States of America, there can be no duty imposed upon a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii of graver or greater importance than that of a grand juror. In your hands and in your keeping the law, for the time being, to a large extent, commits the general welfare, safety, morality and happiness of this community. You shall have no enemies to punish and no friends to reward or favor. The law, which shall be your guide, is no respecter of persons. Before you all persons, regardless of race, position or station in life, previous or present condition, religious or political views, or political affiliations, are absolutely equal. Your position as grand jurors places you above and beyond all questions of political or social conditions which may have heretofore existed or which may now exist in these Islands, which might tend to improperly influence you in the faithful performance of your grave and responsible duties. With the political policies of the country, from a partisan standpoint, the Judiciary, of which you are a part, has absolutely nothing to do. You are responsible to no one except to your conscience under your oath to discharge fearlessly "with malice toward none" and without favor to any, your whole and complete duty, regardless of consequences, or whom it may affect. You should unhesitatingly proceed and act upon the absolutely essential and indispensable principle that no guilty person, high or low, rich or poor, shall escape punishment, and also that no

innocent person shall suffer an injustice at your hands. In the administration of justice there should be no object or purpose considered, or contemplated, by those who may be entrusted with the grave and responsible duties of seeing that crime shall be punished, that the innocent shall suffer no wrong, that the peace, morality, happiness and prosperity of the people shall be secure, except that of a full and complete vindication of the majesty of the law as they may find it. Among the Judges of courts and juries there should be no political considerations or political success or defeat. Duty, under and in accordance with the law of the land as it may be found to exist, should ever be the constant watchword. Thus duty may serve you as a spur and a clear conscience as a shield.

And, while it is true our duty will not permit us to consider or even think of matters from a partisan or personal standpoint, it is equally true that we should at all times and under any and all circumstances look forward with the hope that the people of these Islands may, in unity and harmony constantly advance to a higher and broader plane of citizenship and material prosperity. It is the duty of the Court and of all its officials to earnestly seek to carry on the business of the Court to the end that truth and justice shall at all times prevail; and furthermore, so that we may inspire and merit the confidence of all good citizens. In other words, and in the highest and broadest sense of true citizenship, we should, each and all, be ministers of justice. To all your deliberations and proceedings apply the true test, namely, common sense and common justice, coupled with persistent energy and system.

I also charge you, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to place upon all your acts and proceedings the indelible and unmistakable stamp of absolute fearlessness, impartiality, thoroughness, completeness and natural justice, and all well reasoned with plain common sense. With these general observations regarding your duties, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I will now proceed to charge you more specifically thereon.

Under the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, no person in the Territory of Hawaii shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger. A capital crime is one punishable with death.

An infamous crime, under the authorities applicable to the conditions in this Territory, is one punishable by imprisonment for a period of time exceeding one year, or such for the commission of which the individual may be deprived of his civil rights.

No person who is not a male citizen of the United States, nor of the Territory of Hawaii, nor a bona fide resident of the First Judicial Circuit and who cannot understandingly speak, read and write the English language shall be a qualified Grand Juror in the First Judicial Circuit.

The number of Grand Jurors in each judicial circuit of this Territory shall be not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-three, and no indictment shall be found, nor shall any presentment be made, without the concurrence of at least twelve Grand Jurors.

The law provides that, from the persons summoned, impaneled and sworn as Grand Jurors, the Court shall appoint a Foreman, and may remove him for cause. The Court may appoint another Foreman when the necessity arises. The Foreman shall preside over the deliberations of the Grand Jury, and it will be his duty to preserve order and decorum, to arrange and systematize the business that may be brought before the Grand Jury. The Court will appoint an officer to attend upon you and to be at your service. You may appoint or elect one of your members to be your clerk, to preserve minutes of the proceedings before you, which minutes shall be delivered to you as directed by you as a Grand Jury. Only such minutes of your proceedings need be kept, however, as will enable you to make your final report to the Court, which report you will present upon the conclusion of your labors. No additional compensation can be allowed to such clerk, there being no statute providing therefor.

Witnesses appearing before the Grand Jury shall be sworn in open Court or by your Foreman, or, in his absence, by any member of the Grand Jury. The oath or affirmation may be substantially as follows:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the evidence which you shall give before the Grand Jury shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that you will keep secret all matters and things which may come to your knowledge by reason of your appearance or testimony as a witness before this Grand Jury, so help you God."

The Attorney General, or his deputy, or any member of the Grand Jury may interrogate witnesses appearing before you. The Attorney General, or his deputy, shall advise the Grand Jury in regard to the law of the cases that come before you, and draw the indictments, nor shall the Attorney General, nor his deputy, should give the Grand Jury advice as to the sufficiency of the evidence to authorize the finding of an indictment, nor take part in your deliberations.

Investigations before a Grand Jury must be made in accordance with the well-established rules of evidence. Governing your final action in a matter, you must have the best legal proof of which the case admits. In this respect a Grand Jury is a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless a Grand Jury is not controlled by technical rules of evidence. A Grand Jury should receive, in final conclusion, none but legal evidence.

REPUBLICANS CLOSE THEIR CAMPAIGN

Prince Kuhio Is Greeted With Cheers on His Every Appearance.

Never before in the memory of any man connected with political movements here was there such a demonstration of party loyalty as that which closed the campaign of the Republicans last evening. Taking the form of a torch light procession and meeting in Union Square, the closing gathering was one which was filled with enthusiasm and which wrought the thousands of people who thronged the downtown streets to a pitch of party interest never before known.

The parade was one to be remembered. There were in the line more than one thousand men, men representing every trade and more than one of the business houses of the city. There was not only a gathering of the uniformed clubs but as well men of professions and men of business, men from the mill and from the docks, shoulder to shoulder marching for the glorification of their party and for the success of the men who are on its ticket.

And such a turnout as it was. For more than five city blocks did the line extend, this line made light by the glowing torches and the illuminations of red fire. Banners proclaiming faith in the Prince and advice to the doubter were carried aloft, and flags were waved from every side, all to the accompaniment of bands of music and the acclaim of other hundreds on the sidewalks. It was a night of turnouts and the people took advantage of the occasion to show their interest in the election and their hearty belief in the success of the Republican campaign.

When the parade was over and the meeting had been called to order in Union Square there were more than 2000 people facing the chairman of the evening, Senator Clarence Crabbe of the Central Committee. Robert N. Boyd was first called upon and speaking in both the English and Hawaiian languages he aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

When Prince Kuhio followed Col. Parker, who had urged everyone to vote for the young leader, he found the people in humor to applaud him to the echo. He was cheered and cheered again and during the course of an address which was full of argument and history, of advice to vote the straight ticket and adjuration to keep away from the fallacies of Home Rule, there was constant applause from all sides. The applause found its culmination in the hearty three times three with which his address was greeted at its close and when he left the platform there was a rush to grasp his hand by the scores who could get close enough through the press of the people.

Other addresses were made by C. J. Hutchins, a Democrat who is now supporting the Republican ticket, by Junior Mahaulu, W. W. Harris, William Aylett and Lorin Andrews. And when all was over there was such cheering that the entire downtown district rang with the shouting of the men who are on the side of victory.

Many other meetings were held. That at the Kalili Detention camp was long and well attended, there being all the way such enthusiasm as gave the greatest hope to the leaders.

Prince Kuhio had only the most rosy accounts of his Sunday's trip, which included stops at four ports of Molokai and one of several hours at the Luper Settlement. There the lepers came out in force to hear him and the landing was decorated with arches.

denance, to the exclusion of mere reports, suspicions, and hearsay evidence; nor should you hear and take into consideration irrelevant or immaterial evidence. Neither should the time of the Grand Jury be unnecessarily consumed in receiving cumulative evidence. If, in the course of your proceedings, any case or matter should come before you in which any individual juror or jurors shall be interested, thus disqualifying him or them, he or they shall not participate in the consideration of such case or matter, but withdraw therefrom.

An official interpreter may be present at the examination of witnesses before the Grand Jury, whenever his services may be required.

Except the Attorney General, or his deputy, the official interpreter, and witnesses under examination, no person shall be permitted to be present during the sessions of the Grand Jury.

No person except the members of the Grand Jury shall be permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes. It would be highly improper for you to discuss among yourselves outside of the Grand Jury room any case or matter which may have been submitted, or which may be pending, or which may or might come before you for consideration. Neither should you permit any person to discuss with you, or any of you, any such case or matter.

The accused has no right to be present before the Grand Jury, either personally or by attorney. Nor, as a mat-



while the people bore kahilis and sang songs in his honor, during his stay. The trip to Lahaina took up such time as to delay their arrival until very late, and even then the people had waited to hear the orators. Altogether there was every reason to believe that the trip will bear the greatest fruit and the various points visited will turn up great majorities for the Prince.

REPUBLICANS CLOSE CAMPAIGN.

During the day the last of the meetings which have characterized the Republican campaign were held. The return of Prince Kuhio from his trip to Molokai and Maui gave an impetus to the last day's work and there were demands for him everywhere.

Of the many meetings the largest was that at the quarantine or channel wharf, where some two hundred voters gathered at 1 o'clock. There was a great number of speakers and they all talked of the necessity for the return of a Republican majority, if the people looked for the best results from the work of the legislature, and they all were cheered to the echo, when they voiced the sentiments of loyalty for the party and its workers.

Prince Kuhio was in good voice and presence and he was received with acclaim by the pools. He told them of the work which he had done; of the views he had advanced and of the good which he hoped to be able to accomplish for the people. He was applauded when he told of the failures of Wilcox and the leaders of the Home Rule, showing that it was the blunders of Kalaupokalani which led to the outbreak of the revolution when it occurred, caustically referring to the fact that when the Queen had no friends then Kalaupokalani and the others who had ill advised her were absent.

Prince Kuhio was cheered all along the line and his speech was the feature of the meeting and the pools willingly applauded him and all the others on the ticket. At the close of the meeting there was an excellent address by Paul Isenberg who showed that if the Republicans carried the election there would be such good times that the Japanese would have no chance to hold the work on the wharves, but the Hawaiians would be given the preference, and would have control of the ships. He was cheered loudly and the meeting closed with shouts of approval for all the candidates.

ter of right, can witnesses in his behalf be heard by you. The Grand Jury have no power to summon the accused before them.

However, that truth and justice may prevail, and to that end only, if the Grand Jury should have good and sufficient reason to suspect insanity on the part of the accused, or any other exculpatory fact, or that the charge is groundless and the accused innocent, you ought to call for the evidence of it. You will, therefore, strictly observing what the Court has just stated to you upon this point, receive all the evidence presented which may throw light upon the matter under consideration, whether it tends to establish the innocence or guilt of the accused. And furthermore, if in the course of your inquiries in a case, where the evidence already produced fails to satisfy you of the truth sufficiently to warrant a determination, in the consideration of which evidence so produced, you have good and sufficient reason to believe that there is other evidence, not presented to you, within your reach, which would qualify or explain away the charge under investigation, it will be your duty to order such evidence to be produced.

It is contrary to common sense and natural justice that an innocent person should be indicted when you have good and sufficient reason to believe that there is other evidence, not presented to you, but within your reach, which would qualify or explain away the charge under investigation. I am aware that this is not the unanimous

view of the Courts and Jurists, but it is common sense and common justice. However, do not lose sight of the fact that your proceedings must be wholly ex parte, and not a trial of the case.

An indictment when found by you shall be indorsed: "A true bill," and such indictment shall also be signed by the Foreman of the Grand Jury. An indictment shall be indorsed also by the Attorney General, or his deputy. A presentment, when made, shall be signed by the Foreman.

Indictments or presentments, when found shall be presented by the Foreman, in the presence of the other Grand Jurors, to the Court. It will also be your duty to make inquiry as to the commission of any indictable crime committed or triable in the First Judicial Circuit which may be submitted to you by the Attorney General, or his deputy, or brought to your attention by private parties, or of your own knowledge or observation, or which may come to your knowledge from the disclosure of your associates.

The Court, however, from a sense of duty, as well as from the grave importance of the matter to the public, particularly calls your attention to the alleged recent official defalcations and embezzlement of certain public funds of, or which were on deposit in the offices of the Territorial Treasurer and the Superintendent of Public Works. Upon this matter, as well as upon all others of like character or alleged wrong doing which may come to your attention, involving the betrayal of the people's trust and confidence, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I instruct you to make the most thorough and complete investigation, and let no guilty man escape. In this connection I commend to you the careful and thoughtful reading of Chapters 5, 18 and 45, of the Penal Laws, entitled respectively: "Principals and Accessories," "Embezzlement," and "Accessories" After the Fact.

I also call your attention to certain alleged irregularities claimed to exist in the office of the Auditor of the Territory, and I direct you to carefully, thoroughly and impartially investigate these matters and to take such steps as justice may require.

Regarding other public offices and institutions within this Judicial Circuit, unless, for special reasons brought to your attention, it is not strictly your duty to inquire into their management, there not appearing at this time any special reason therefor so far as the Court is advised. Particularly is this true at this time, in view of the fact that other Grand Juries preceding you have made exhaustive investigations into such matters and have duly submitted and filed their reports thereon which are and will remain open to examination and consideration by all persons, including the next Territorial Legislature. Furthermore, owing to the depleted condition of the Territorial Treasury, I urge upon you the absolute necessity and importance at this time of limiting your investigations so far as is possible to actual or alleged crimes; and, even in these matters, while there must be thorough and complete investigations made, I also urge upon you the importance of being prompt, energetic and expeditious in your labors, completing the same with all reasonable dispatch. No member of the Grand Jury can be excused except by the order of the Court. If any Grand Juror is absent at any time, or delinquent, it will be the duty of the Foreman to present the fact to the Court.

Court will convene at 9 o'clock, a. m., and adjourn at 4:30 p. m., with a recess from 12 m. to 1:30 p. m., on all judicial days, except on Saturdays, when adjournment will be had at 12 m., and these will constitute your hours, except for your morning sessions may begin at 9:30, if you so desire, but not later. I will furnish you with a copy of these instructions for your convenience. As Foreman of the Grand Jury, the Court appoints Mr. Peter C. Jones and as Bailiff of the Grand Jury the Court appoints Mr. W. S. Ellis.

When you adjourn today it should be until 9:30 a. m., on Wednesday, tomorrow, Tuesday, being a general election day will be observed as a holiday. You may now retire to the Grand Jury room, elect your clerk and proceed with your labors. I will ask the Attorney General to call upon you at once and confer with you regarding any matters he may have to submit.

J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge, Circuit Court, First Circuit.

November 3d, A. D. 1902.

P. C. Jones was appointed as foreman and W. S. Ellis as bailiff. This last appointment was made in the interests of economy. Ellis already being bailiff to Judge De Bolt. The Grand Jury retired to the jury room immediately and organized, adjourning after preparing for Humphreys' labor of investigation.

HUMPHREYS GETS IN HIS WORK.

The challenge to the grand jury array made by Ex-Judge Humphreys was based on the ground that the jury had been improperly drawn. He alleged in his motion that the venire was not open venire facias, but was directed to the High Sheriff or his deputy, but was not served by the High Sheriff but by Chillingworth and McGurn.

It was further set out that the fifty names from which the grand jury was picked, were drawn by P. D. Kelle, Jr., and that he did not exercise a fair and impartial and personal discretion in making such selection, but that he delegated such selection to George Sea and George Lucas. It is further charged that the names were selected only from Honolulu, and not from the Island of Oahu as a whole, and that the Hawaiian race was discriminated against, the said James H. Boyd being a member of that race. A further objection was that the drawing should have been by Henry Smith, as chief clerk of the Supreme Court.

(Continued on Page 4.)

VERDICT IN FRIEL TRAGEDY

Coroner's Juries Lay Fire to Incendiary.

An Inquisition taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 30th, 31st days of October, A. D. 1902, and on the 3rd day of November, in the year A. D. 1902, before Charles F. Chillingworth, one of the coroners of said island, upon the bodies of Mrs. E. B. Friel, Mrs. N. G. Jackson and Miss Etta Friel, there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire, when, how and by what means the said Mrs. E. B. Friel, Mrs. N. G. Jackson and Miss Etta Friel came to their deaths, upon their oaths do say:

That the said Mrs. E. B. Friel, Miss Etta Friel and Mrs. N. G. Jackson came to their deaths at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1902, from injuries received at a fire at the home of one E. B. Friel, said deceased persons, Mrs. E. B. Friel, Miss Etta Friel and Mrs. N. G. Jackson, then and there being inmates of said premises, said fire having been due to incendiaryism and by some person or persons to this jury unknown.

In witness whereof, the said Coroner, and the Jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

CHARLES F. CHILLINGWORTH,
Coroner.

GERRIT P. WILDER,
J. S. WALKER,
O. L. SORENSON,
GEO. R. EWART, JR.,
WM. LUCAS,
H. P. BENSON,
C. A. MACKINTOSH,
A. P. TAYLOR.

The juries on the Friel fire and coroner's inquest completed their labors late last night when they returned the verdict above. Nigel Jackson was told of the verdict before midnight. The entire matter will be brought before the present Grand Jury and Nigel Jackson is now held to appear before that body.

A number of witnesses were before the coroner's juries last night, at which time detailed particulars of the alleged attempt to burn the Friel house on Tuesday night were brought out. Several witnesses also testified as to threats which Jackson had made to "burn" and "roast" the Friel family. Mrs. Voeller, whose little girl escaped death in the fire, said that Nigel Jackson had made threats to burn the house and for this reason she wanted her little girl to leave the Friel house, the last request being made on Wednesday evening a few hours before the fire, but Mrs. Jackson quieted him by saying that the threats were only thin air.

THE HOME RULERS AT KAUMAKAPILI

Home Rulers made one last desperate stand last evening at their wind-up on the site of the old Kaumakapili church. Wilcox was present, and all the lesser lights of the Home Rule party were visible. Some fifteen hundred people, many of them women were present, but the crowd was far from being enthusiastic.

One of the longest speeches of the evening was that of Ng Mon War, the notorious Chinese, who was given one final opportunity to explain himself. He confined himself chiefly to attacks upon Wm. Mossman and John Baker whom he included in the missionary crowd. The Chinese was frequently interrupted by hisses and groans from his Hawaiian auditors who made slighting remarks regarding his nationality, and told him he lied when he said anything against Mossman or Baker. "The missionary men is against me," said the Chinese, "because I Chinese, but my boss, he not. We all Americans now. Chinese he like Hawaiian, he both got same color skin, and same kind hair."

"You lie," shouted some one in the audience, while another man angrily retorted: "Hawaiians have not got long tails like you."

Mon War said the reason the Republicans were against him was because the Chinese would all vote for the Home Rule party. He said the reason Mossman left the party was because he was a missionary boy and wanted the Republicans to win, so he ran independently in order to split the vote. He promised also to give the Hawaiians county government immediately and that all would get offices, while the Hawaiians, Chinese and Japs would all be put in the fire and burned up. He said that Mossman ought to be run out of town, stripped naked, and then tarred and feathered.

D. K. Kalaupokalani, Jr. spoke of all Wilcox had done and would do, while Cayless, Nettley, of Hilo embezzlement fame, and others urged a vote for the straight ticket, which they said meant defeat for the missionaries.

NIGEL JACKSON TALKS

Denies Complicity In the Fire Tragedy.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Nigel Jackson has denied absolutely that he had any connection with the origin of the fire which destroyed the Friel residence in which three members of Mr. Friel's family perished. A sworn statement made by him to the two juries sitting in the matter of the deaths of Mrs. E. B. Friel, Miss Etta Friel and Mrs. Mamie Friel Jackson, is a denial in toto of any complicity or knowledge of the origin. He told a smooth tale of his wanderings the night of the fire, a clandestine meeting with his wife, now deceased, under a tamarind tree in the Friel premises, of a good-bye kiss, and of his entrance at 12:10 a. m. to the room in the native house where he has been sleeping for a couple of weeks. His narrative was filled with dramatic effusions and he dwelt particularly on his love for his wife and the reasons which compelled him to leave the Friel domicile.

E. B. Friel, the stricken husband and father, also appeared before the juries and made a statement of the tragic events leading up to the deaths of his wife and daughters. At times he was so much affected by the remembrance of the fearful scenes, and especially when telling of the screams of the women, that it was with difficulty he was able to proceed.

There were a number of witnesses examined. Oscar Kreuter, John B. Watson, Clifford Kimball, Paine the huckster, Chas. Kreuter, S. F. Chillingworth, Louwaleale, the statements made by Jackson taking up a large portion of the time.

Clifford Kimball stated that he took a car on Nuuanu street and saw Jackson on the same car which was bound up the valley. Jackson got on at Kua-kini street and spoke to Kimball who returned the salutation. Kimball got off at Pauoa road going to Atkinson's house. This was at ten minutes past eleven.

Jackson's statement was to the effect that he took a street car down town at nine o'clock and arrived at Friel's place at 9:20, remaining in the rear yard with his wife, who met him, until 11:35 when he returned to his quarters. He reiterated this statement several times and was positive he was not mistaken. Other witnesses have testified that Mrs. Jackson was in the Watson's room with friends playing cards until 11:30.

E. B. Friel said his wife awoke him by saying the house was afire. He went across to his daughter's window and saw the kitchen afire. He ordered everybody downstairs. He went down and on looking into the kitchen saw the fire enveloping all the walls, and just beginning to break through the roof. He went out to get the garden hose but as there was no force of water he dropped it. He had occasion to go up stairs again. He then saw Mrs. Jackson in her room. He ordered everybody down stairs. He supposed when he came down that everybody was out, but on going around the house he heard screams. He tried to go up the stairs but was prevented by the smoke. As he ran around again something shot down past him; he thought it was a pillow. But a voice came to him, "Is that you, papa?" He found it was his daughter, Mrs. Jackson, and asked where her mother was and Mamie said she was in her own room. Then he knew nothing more.

He stated that on the afternoon of Wednesday his daughter Georgia found a Turkish towel saturated with oil in a pantry closet, somewhat charred. The towel had been hanging on a line the night before and was missed Wednesday morning. Early that morning he thought he detected the odor of something burning but could not locate it. In the afternoon the cause was found.

He suspected who had done this and his wife and Mrs. Jackson felt as he did, but Mrs. Jackson said there was no direct evidence and they should not accuse any one until they knew.

Oscar Kreuter said he was awakened at the native house by Jackson calling "fire," but neither went to see it. Kreuter thought it was in Pauoa. Said Jackson had said something about going over.

S. F. Chillingworth, attorney for Mrs. Friel in the divorce case, said Jackson met him on the street after the suit was brought, and told him that he "would fix the whole d—n crowd," referring to boarders in the house and Mrs. Friel.

Nigel Jackson told a story in a manner which showed he was not excited. "I saw Mrs. Jackson on Wednesday night about twenty minutes past nine and was with her until twenty-five minutes to twelve. I know the time because I looked at my watch at 11:30 and saw the time. The watch keeps excellent time. At 11:30 when I saw the time my wife said, 'Oh, my God, I will get locked out,' and she returned to the house at once. I went to the premises of my wife by going around on Bates street to the Bishop's place and then through to the back fence, meeting my wife under the tamarind tree. I was a little late.

"After reaching the place where I sleep at 12:10 I went to sleep. I was awakened by people running through the yard and I got up, saw the glare of fire and yelled, 'Oscar, fire!' This was about twenty minutes to three. I have never threatened Mrs. Jackson's life. We have been on good terms since October 20, she meeting me almost every night. I never said I would fix Mrs. Friel. After leaving the car at the

minute I met Mr. Bailey of Waikuku near Hobson's and spoke to him and he asked me how I was. A deaf and dumb boy was in the car with me; he had worked for me a few days."

"What do you think caused the fire?" was asked.

"I don't know. Two or three times I called attention to the number of lights they turned on in the house. There were two downstairs and one in Mrs. Friel's room usually. I considered the most dangerous the one in the Watson's room. When I saw the fire from Kreuter's I said to him, 'It's the shanties in Pauoa.' I said, 'Let's dress and go over,' but he said it was too cold. Yes, I have threatened to take my life several times and made an attempt."

Jackson was asked if at one time when he appeared at the breakfast table in his undershirt and was ordered away by Mrs. Friel, he had not threatened her saying that she would not be a mistress of a house much longer and had told her to "go to h—l." He denied any such occurrence.

Louwaleale who lives at the native house where Nigel was taken said half an hour after he came he called out "fire!" He said to Kreuter, "Oh, my God, I wonder if it's my wife's house," and said this two or three times, but he never made any direct move to go to the fire.

ETTA FRIEL'S HEROISM.

Georgia Friel who is resting well from her injuries, stated yesterday that when the flames cut off escape from the upper floor to the lower part by the stairway, they went to the mauka windows and discussed the project of jumping to the ground. Mrs. Friel finally said she could not as she was too heavy and would kill herself. She urged Etta and Georgia to jump first and she would probably follow. Georgia got upon the sill and as she was about to jump Mrs. Friel said, "No I cannot, I'm too heavy." As Georgia was about to jump she heard Etta say, "Well, I'll stay with you mama," and turned away from the window.

DEATH OF A YOUNG NOVELIST

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Frank Norris, the brilliant young California novelist who was hastily operated on for appendicitis several days ago, died this morning.

Norris received his literary apprenticeship in this city, where he acquired the technique of his art as a contributor of short stories and sketches to the weekly papers.

His first novel, "Moran of the Lady Letty," was widely read and favorably criticized. "McTeague," "Blix," "A Man's Woman," and other novels followed. The work, however, that doubtless brought him the greatest fame and placed him in the front rank of latter-day writers was "The Octopus," a story of the struggle between the wheat growers of California and the railroad. "The Pit," a story of the Chicago grain market is now running as a serial in an Eastern magazine, and a third novel on a somewhat similar topic was in course of preparation when Norris was seized with the illness which culminated in his death.

CLARK SPRINGS A SENSATION

BUTTE (Mont.), October 23.—One of the greatest sensations sprung within the political arena of this state, in which a number of millionaires are struggling for supremacy, was the statement of Charles W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, the millionaire mine owner, which appears in the Miner tomorrow.

Above his own signature Clark declares he was offered a bribe of \$25,000 to assist Heinze in securing control of the legislature, that two more Supreme Court Justices might be selected. These judges would be named by Governor Toole, one of Heinze's alleged lieutenants, and in the litigation with the Amalgamated Copper Company, in which millions are involved, would decide for Heinze. Furthermore, he could force the Amalgamated to purchase his properties at almost any price.

C. W. Clark was to persuade his father to keep out of the campaign until after he had thrown the party and Heinze had secured control of the judiciary. Clark's statement has caused the biggest kind of a sensation in political circles.

A Louisville Tragedy.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.—Dr. Ellis Duncan, superintendent of the City Hospital of Louisville, last night shot and probably fatally wounded Bruce Head, a laborer on the Wabash tunnel near Crafton. Later Duncan surrendered to the police but would give no reason for the shooting. It is supposed the attempt at murder was made to adjust some wrong done in Louisville, where both men are from. It is said Duncan approached Head and, making some inaudible remark to him, pulled a revolver and fired, the ball striking Head in the breast.

LITTLEVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—Ellis Duncan is well known here as the superintendent of the City Hospital and belongs to a prominent Kentucky family. He is a veteran of the Spanish war and is inspector general of the Spanish War Veterans, which society held a convention recently in Indianapolis.

Honors for Chaffee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—William H. Harper, one of Chicago's most prominent business men and capitalists, will be one of the first persons to greet General Chaffee upon his arrival from the Orient. Harper has come here in a private car on a two-fold mission. He comes primarily to meet his son, Lieutenant Ray Beveridge Harper, who is on General Chaffee's staff and who is expected to arrive here November 1st on the transport Sumner with General Chaffee's party. Incidentally Harper is the bearer of an invitation to General Chaffee to become the guest of the City of Chicago during the few days he is expected to stop there on his way East.

THE KING ENTERS HIS CAPITAL CITY

A Brilliant Royal Progress Through London's Thronged Streets and Cheering Crowds.

LONDON, October 25.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra started on the Royal progress toward the city shortly after noon today in somewhat dull weather. The rain, however, kept off and the temperature was sufficiently mild to make the day enjoyable. Outside Buckingham palace a great crowd had been waiting for hours, watching the arrivals and departures and the forming up of the procession. The brilliancy of the latter was greatly detracted from by the fact that all the troops were cloaked. The only touch of color was from the lace pennants of the Lancers and the brass helmets of the heavy artillery. The khaki painted guns of the artillery and a naval gun of the same hue added to the general note of somberness. The roofs of houses near the palace and other points of vantage giving a view of the picturesque panorama in Green park and the historic Mall were well filled with spectators, whose cheering announced to the less privileged public the starting of the state carriage with their majesties. The procession formed up on the outside gate, and had already moved off when the first carriage containing royal personages and members of the household emerged therefrom. The veteran Duke of Cambridge, who was in a carriage with Princess Victoria, came in for slight cheering, but Lord Roberts and his staff passed almost unnoticed.

There was a somewhat tedious interval before the appearance of their majesties, who drew forth the first real cheers of the day as they passed through the rows of blue jackets from the first class cruiser Terrible, lining either side of the main entrance to the palace. The king wore a field marshal's uniform, with the cloak thrown back, showing his decorations. The queen had on a straw colored toque, and a fur collar and cloak. Both the king and the queen looked extremely well, and continuously bowed their acknowledgments to the warm welcome extended to them. The king's escort of the Life Guards, equestris, etc., was about the only detachment of the procession not wearing cloaks, and these troops made a brilliant display, in striking contrast to the general lack of color pervading the pageant.

Partly in consequence of the length of the route there was no where a great crush of people, with the exception of open spaces like Trafalgar Square, where the London County council presented the king with an address of welcome, and where the Boer generals, Botha, Delarey and De Wet, were prominent among the spectators, and at the city boundary, Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and other city officials welcomed his majesty and presented him the city's sword.

At the Mansion house most of the procession stopped, their majesties from there being accompanied only by the sovereign's escort and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other Princes, to the Guild Hall, where they arrived without any extraordinary incident.

Owing to the king's carriage being the last, some confusion occurred at the entrance to the Guild Hall in an endeavor to empty the carriages on the way and avoid keeping his majesty waiting. Several of the princesses were rather unceremoniously deposited on the sidewalk, where they tried to throw their wraps in the carriages, which were being hustled off down a narrow side street, and a confused mass of policemen, princesses, ladies in waiting, and such generals as had time to dismount gathered under the canopy entrance. When the king arrived he looked tired and stepped heavily from his carriage. The queen threw off the wrap which covered her ample straw colored dress, trimmed with gold. Her majesty, who looked marvelously youthful and well, accepted a bouquet from the lady mayoress, and the king shook hands with her. The procession then started off down a long, picturesque row of "beef eaters," and the equestris and generals struggled in behind. Among the last was the Prince of Wales, who was rather long in dismounting. He came running up, scarcely recognized, and nearly shut out by the cordon of policemen who gathered about the doors.

FARMERS FEAR SUCCESS OF THE HOME RULE PARTY

Men Who Wish to Settle in Kona Will Not Move Until Elections Are Over. Other Notes.

HILO (Hawaii), October 30.—Information received here is to the effect that the future of Hawaii depends in a large measure upon the defeat of the Home Rule candidates for the legislature. It seems that the colony of Dakota farmers who have been in correspondence with F. Buckholz and other general farmers on this island will not come unless they find that the election goes the right way. They were expected to arrive some weeks ago, but letters received from them lately give their fear of a Home Rule legislature similar to the last one as the reason for the delay. While they are anxious enough to come, are satisfied over the climate, and jubilant over the prospects, yet they feel that if a Home Rule legislature is elected they will not be given any consideration.

There are half a dozen families coming to Hawaii from North Dakota to establish small farms, and they write that all preparations for the journey are made. They have about \$50,000 to invest, and will, if they come, take up land in the Kona district and make permanent homes on this island.

According to information received here they are extremely anxious to start immediately in order to escape the hard Dakota winter, and are only waiting until they learn the result of next Tuesday's elections before starting.

Hebrew Charities.

NEW YORK, October 22.—At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities just held it was announced that William Guggenheimer, in memory of his mother, had donated \$50,000 for the establishment of an endowment fund, and offered to give \$250,000 more if the society will raise \$500,000 additional among its members. After a statement from the executive committee that 10,105 applicants for relief had been heard, and nearly \$200,000 spent for their aid and the pension fund, and an address by President Rice, the meeting was addressed by Max Herberg, of Philadelphia, president of the National Conference of Jewish charities; Isidore Straus, president of the Educational Alliance, and Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, former member of the State Board of Charities of Illinois. Dr. Hirsch declared that the disposing of Ghettoes is a necessity for the future welfare of Jews. He continued that their continued segregation may become a peril to the people. Reports submitted showed that in the twelve months prior to October 1, Jews to the number of 54,954 landed in this port, an increase of 17,802 over the preceding year.

An innovation is being tried by the Southern Pacific Company in the matter of generating light for the dining and passenger cars. It is proposed to use the friction generated by the car wheels and axles instead of a regular dynamo to produce the electricity.

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:—

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The fire is said to have been caused by a fused wire.

The outbreak of the fire caused great excitement. Under any circumstances a fire at the Guild hall which contains priceless city relics and an immense library would have caused a commotion, but occurring so nearly in conjunction with the King's visit the feeling of alarm was intensified. Many members of the corporation and a number of visitors were still in the precincts when the alarm was given. These hurriedly departed to make way for several hundred firemen who dragged ladders over the crimson cloth on which the king had so recently walked.

Crowds of servants removing the luncheon debris and carrying gold cups and other signs of the feast, rushed hurriedly to and fro amid the police, soldiers and aidmen wearing their costly robes.

Several of the firemen expressed the belief that the fire was smoldering while King Edward was at luncheon.

Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

Side Boards

Buffets and chairs to match. In beautiful quarter sawed oak, highly polished. We have the chairs in both cane and leather seats.

China Closets

Our line of these useful articles, is now complete. In all sizes: large, medium and small.

White Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers

Just the thing to go with the Iron Bedsteads. OUR UPHOLSTERING DEPARTMENT is complete in every detail—WINDOW SEATS, BOX COUCHES, LOUNGES, DIVANS, Etc., made to order, just as you want them. When we recover your furniture, and repair the same, it will look like new once again. LINOLEUM, WINDOW SHADES, MATTING AND RUGS.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

Order Your

Lemon Soda, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Orange Cider, Pineapple Cider, Komel, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71. Works 601 Fort street.

Heywood

VELOURS CALF

PRICE \$4.50

Here we offer a shoe of excellent value. Good material, good workmanship, good fit and good wear. Heywood shoes are known everywhere for their quality and we can recommend them.



Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited. 1057 FORT STREET.

Your Doctor Says

"Drink Beer"

The barley-malt in beer is a food half digested and the hops is a tonic

PRIMO LAGER

is rich in these properties and has a delightful flavor.

Order from the Brewery. Tel. Main 341.

HAWAII AT THE CAPITAL

Report and Request of Governor Dole.

Special to the Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The report of the Governor of Hawaii is received at the Interior Department but thus far none of its provisions have been made public. The word there is that the report sheets may be available within a week or ten days. The Interior Department not long ago received from Governor Dole a request for an official interpretation of the organic law as to the right of the Territorial legislature to enact laws imposing upon counties and towns municipal and county taxes. The matter has been referred to Attorney-General Knox. It is regarded as of too great importance to be passed upon by any of the subordinate attorneys of the Department of Justice. One cannot say definitely how long it will be before Attorney-General Knox reaches a decision.

ANOTHER COMMISSIONER.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has gone west on a stumping tour and before he returns he may telegraph east the name of a commissioner to visit Hawaii and investigate the situation as to postoffices and public buildings in Honolulu. Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has the matter in direct charge, so as to carry out the provisions of the recent public building law of Congress, said today that he had not yet heard from Secretary Shaw as to who the commissioner would be.

DE KNIGHT TALKS.

Mr. Clarence W. De Knight arrived in Washington yesterday, and is at the New Willard. Mr. De Knight is an attorney, now residing in New York, but formerly of this city, where he still has interests. He recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands, where he traveled extensively and made a study of the commercial conditions existing there.

"Business is practically at a standstill in Hawaii and the other islands," he said. "The farmers do not know how to grow anything but sugar, and the price of crude sugar is so low and labor so scarce that it is impossible to grow cane with any profit. Coffee-raising has been a failure, and conditions in the islands are deplorable."

"The islands are capable of producing great crops of hemp and other products which can be sold at a profit if Chinese labor can be had. Under existing labor laws the Chinese are excluded. White men will not work in the fields. The Hawaiians refuse to do that sort of work. Japanese have been imported in large numbers, but they are far less satisfactory than the Chinese laborers. The Chinese who were in the islands before the enactment of the new laws are returning to China, as the natives of that country usually do, and the islands are face to face with a labor famine."

"Politics in the islands are very interesting. There were formerly three parties—the Republican, Democratic, and Home Rule parties. The Democratic party was so weak that it fused with the Home Rule crowd. Mr. Wilcox is the Home Rule candidate for Delegate to Congress, and Prince Cupid is the Republican candidate. The Hawaiians pay little attention to the national issues which divide the two great parties in the United States. Although the Democratic and Republican parties in Hawaii are supposed to be organized along the same lines as those parties in the United States, the voters in the islands are concerned chiefly with local issues."

WRIGHT'S DEFALCATION.

The defalcation of Auditor Wright was brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, by Chief W. B. Acker of the Miscellaneous division where the Hawaiian matters are handled. Mr. Hitchcock gave no instruction, as it is recognized here, as well as in Hawaii, that the defalcation is largely a territorial matter.

PRODUCTS OF HAWAII.

The Geological survey has just printed an exhaustive report on the mineral resources of the United States for the calendar year 1901. The figures as to clay products for Hawaii are of little significance as they are combined with those for the state of Oregon. The brick and tile made in Oregon and Hawaii for the calendar year 1901 were valued at \$263,891, whereas the previous year they were valued at \$264,095, besides a pottery product of \$17,290. There is a table of figures showing the exports of salt from this country, the chief significance of which is that during the year ending June 30, 1901, these exports ceased altogether, where back in 1899 Hawaii took 634,970 pounds of salt from the mainland. In 1900 there was a great increase in the amount of petroleum which the Hawaiian Islands took from the United States, 1,217,780 gallons.

By the time this reaches Honolulu the States will be at the eve of a Congressional election, which promises to be far-reaching in its effects. The campaign has been very marked for its apathy, more so in that respect than any Congressional campaign for a decade. The great coal strike has eclipsed what little interest in politics there might have been.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The Y. M. C. A. at Meriden, Conn., burned bound Congressional Records in place of coal.

TWOMBLY ON HAWAII

He Scores Enemies of the Public Weal.

MOHONK LAKE (N. Y.), October 24.—At the Indian conference here today Rev. Mr. Twombly, formerly of Hawaii, talked on social and political conditions in the islands which, he said, were exceedingly bad.

The worst elements in Hawaii today, he declared, were the low down Americans, carpet-baggers, adventurers, and other scum from the States, who had drifted there in recent years. Some of these men had obtained Federal appointments in the judiciary and other offices and had brought shame and scandal upon the administration of law and justice. Added to this element were the deserters from ships, professional criminals and many "ne'er do wells" from the States, who had come there since annexation, but who were now voters.

The dominance of elements like these in the politics and legislation of the islands constituted one of the gravest perils of the situation, said Dr. Twombly. A limit upon the franchise seemed to be absolutely imperative if the local government was ever to be administered on a wise, honest and economical basis. Another danger was that the interests of Hawaii would be put more and more in the background in the future colonial policy of the United States or subordinated to other interests which were antagonistic.

An address by Rev. Douglas Birnie, who has been a pastor in Honolulu for several years, followed. He confirmed what Dr. Twombly had said in regard to the evils arising from an ignorant, corruptible and irresponsible vote which had given an opportunity to unscrupulous politicians. He drew a picture of the conditions of the islands.

CLEVELAND (O.), October 22.—At today's session of the General Methodist Missionary Convention addresses were made by Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Rev. Dr. F. M. North and Rev. Dr. H. C. Stuntz. Dr. Stuntz, speaking on "The Open Door in Hawaii and the Philippines," created the greatest enthusiasm with his depiction of the possibilities for work for the Methodists in the Philippine archipelago. His denunciation of the Army canton was received with enthusiasm.

AMPHIBIOUS VOLCANO

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—An amphibious volcano was a unique phenomenon observed from the deck of the Pacific Mail steamship San Juan on her last voyage from Panama to this port, and duly reported by Captain Urry to the Hydrographic office.

The volcano is on the coast of Salavador, in the Gulf of Fonseca, seven miles south of La Union, in longitude 87 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds west, latitude 13 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds north.

It is not a volcano to compare with La Soufriere, and it would attract no attention if it were a dry land volcano or a spouting geyser a la mode. The peculiarity of this volcano lies in the fact that it works with the tides. When it is covered at high water it steams and bubbles and splutters; when the tide is low it emits fire and smoke and lava. At high water it is a geyser, at low water it is a volcano. Captain Urry estimates that the eruptive capacity of the volcano is about 15 feet; the lifting power of the geyser at high water is somewhat less.

RECIPROCIITY TREATY.

The Cuban-American Measure Calls for a Twenty Per Cent Reduction.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which has been in course of negotiation during the summer, is practically completed and has been approved by President Palma. On the part of Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt it is said, though not officially, that there is nothing to stand in the way of the transmission of the treaty to Congress in December. The Cuban Congress meets next month, and the treaty may be submitted to it. A few minor changes are suggested by President Palma, but they are unimportant, and will be agreed to by Secretary Hay. The reduction of the duty on sugar is fixed at 20 per cent. in the treaty.

Cleveland in Politics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—For the first time since he left the White House former President Cleveland will take the stump in a political campaign and speak at a Democratic rally in Morris-town, N. J., on the evening of October 30th. He will address the voters for the benefit of the party in general in Morris county and particularly to help the canvass of De Witt C. Flanagan, nominee of the Fifth district.

An Incendiary Fire.

An attempt was made last night at 8 o'clock to burn a Chinese store corner of Nuuanu and Wyllie streets. The main portion was saturated with oil and had gained headway when discovered by people on the street. The proprietor was in the rear and assisted in extinguishing the blaze. The doors were locked and no windows were broken to show how any one could have entered the place in the absence of the proprietor.

Attorney General Knox has made his report to the President on the validity of the title to the Panama canal. Its contents are yet withheld from the press.

STAMP ACT IS VALID

Little Reversed in the Supreme Court Again.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of Judge Little declaring the Territorial stamp tax unconstitutional, which was severely criticised in a recent number of the St. Louis Law Journal.

The decision of the court is by Judge Perry, and Judge Galbraith writes a dissenting opinion, in which, however, he concurs with the majority in holding the stamp law to be constitutional.

The syllabus is as follows: "Chapter 64 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to stamp duties, is not inconsistent with the provisions of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States and was continued in force by the Enabling Act."

"The item in the schedule of that chapter relating to stamps on deeds does not provide for unequal taxation and is not invalid."

"A decree in equity required the respondent to give to the complainant a good and sufficient deed of certain land. Held, that the giving of an unstamped deed was not a full compliance with the decree."

The case in which the ruling is made was that of Tomikawa vs. Gama, an appeal from the Fourth district, in which the defendant, who had been ordered to file a deed in conformity with a court order, failed to affix the Territorial stamp. Judge Little held that the law was contrary to the constitution, which provides that all duties shall "be uniform throughout the United States." The Supreme Court holds that the act in question was not specifically repealed by the Organic Act, not even by implication.

The court adds: "Taxation—the imposition of stamp duties for the purpose of revenue is but a method of taxation—is, clearly, a rightful subject of legislation. It was the intention of Congress by the Organic Act to authorize our legislature to pass tax laws. This is further shown by other portions of the act. The exercise of this power by the Territory is not inconsistent with the clause of the Constitution relating to uniformity."

The decision in the income tax case, and of Judge Estee in the case of Achi vs. Kapiolani, are quoted in support of the ruling.

In conclusion the court says: "The objection that the adhesive stamps in use are not authorized because they are stamps 'of the defunct Republic,' and not issued in the name of the Territory, is untenable. There is nothing in the words, figures or device used, which would render the stamps invalid. The only words denoting the government or jurisdiction are 'Hawaiian Islands.' The words 'Kingdom' or 'Republic' do not appear."

For the respondent it is further contended that, even though the statute is valid and in force, the giving of an unstamped deed is a sufficient compliance with the decree, and that the statute, if it requires stamps to be affixed, does not place upon the grantor the duty of affixing them. The record before us does not disclose the precise language of the contract to convey, or of the decree; still, the proceedings had, the briefs of counsel, and the opinion of the court below show that in substance the contract and decree required the respondent to give a good and sufficient deed. The statute is silent as to whether the stamps shall be affixed by the grantor or by the grantee. The question before us is whether the grantor has complied with this decree by tendering an unstamped deed. Section 927, civil laws of 1897, reads: "No instrument requiring to be stamped shall be recorded by the registrar of conveyances, or be of any validity in any court of this Republic, unless the same shall be properly stamped. Provided, That instruments improperly stamped may be received in evidence in courts of record if the unpaid duty and penalty be paid to the clerk of the court, and upon such payment being made the clerk of the court shall forward the instrument to the registrar of public accounts to be properly stamped." In view of the provision that an improperly stamped instrument may be received in evidence and, apparently, be considered as valid upon payment of the duty, a deed cannot be regarded as void merely because it lacks the necessary stamps. A void deed could not thus be given force and effect. Nevertheless, it is clear that an unstamped deed must be regarded as of no validity or force to prove, in any court of this territory, a conveyance to the grantee. We think that a substantial compliance with the decree requires that the deed tendered be such as to be valid for this, as well as for other purposes, and therefore hold that the duty is upon the grantor to affix the stamps. We understand that the practical construction of the statute ever since its enactment has been in accordance with this view.

The decree appealed from is reversed and the cause remanded to the circuit judge of the fourth circuit for such further proceedings as may be proper. Judge Galbraith dissents, holding that the law does not provide who shall pay the tax, and that it was not incumbent upon the defendant to do so. In the dissenting opinion it is said: "The stamps required to be attached to the several documents are really only receipts for the taxes levied and evidence of the payment thereof."

Judge Galbraith further says: "A deed properly stamped neither conveys more nor less than the same deed without the stamps. To require the grantor to pay the stamp duty is to read into this statute words omitted by the legislature."

NO SALARY FOR BOYD JUST NOW

Demand Made Up- on the Auditor Refused.

Whether or not the action of Governor Dole in suspending James H. Boyd as Superintendent of Public Works is approved by the Senate, no salary will be paid to Boyd for the time intervening. Yesterday Mr. Boyd through his attorneys made a demand upon Acting Auditor H. C. Meyers for his salary warrant for the month of October, and though all the other employees of the government were given the money due them, Boyd was left out in the cold.

Supt. Boyd has been paid his September salary, amounting to \$375, it having been turned over to Manuel Cook, during his vacation trip, but his October warrant was not due until yesterday, whereupon a written request was presented to the Auditor for it by ex-Judge Humphreys.

There has been no reply to the demand as yet, but Boyd will have to do without pay for a number of months to come, or at least until the alleged shortage in his department, has been made up to the satisfaction of the Auditor.

In the case of Auditor Austin, the salary warrant was refused only for the time since his suspension, while in Boyd's case there is a provision in the Audit Act of 1898 which requires the Auditor to refuse the payment of salary, or other moneys due a public employee, when it appears that there has not been a proper accounting.

The Boyd case, it is said, covered by Section 15 of the Audit Act of 1898 which follows:

Section 15. In the examination of all Government accounts and statements, and all other documents produced as vouchers, or as subordinate vouchers, the Auditor-General shall make such queries and observations addressed to public accountants, officers certifying accounts, or persons in any way concerned with the receipt or disbursement of the moneys or funds referred to in this Act, and shall call for such further account, vouchers, statements and explanations as he may think necessary, and after such further accounts and explanations have been rendered, the Auditor-General shall disallow and surcharge all sums not duly credited to the proper fund and paid into the Treasury, and shall disallow and surcharge all sums disbursed in excess or not duly vouched and authorized, against such public accountant, officers certifying accounts, or other persons through whose default such surcharges have arisen, and until such failure shall have been made good to the satisfaction of the Auditor-General, all salary or other moneys that may be due and payable to such public accountant or other person shall be withheld.

President's Assessment.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Oyster Bay's tax roll, just completed for the year, shows an assessment against President Roosevelt of \$40,000.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219 1/2 Elm Avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures. My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price \$160. Now \$125.

" " 175. " 135.

" " 200. " 160.

" " 250. " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 22nd assessment due August 21, 1902, and delinquent October 21, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Honolulu. Certificate, Name, Number of Shares.

276—L. K. Kentwell 25
582—R. W. Sharpe 67
725—L. M. Baldwin 50
947—Eugene Lyman 100
1025—Lewis S. Gear 25
1267—W. L. Howard, Trustee 10
1572-1579-1648 Mrs. M. F. Scott, 100-50-100
1909—Robert Murray 19
1935—M. F. Scott 48
1943—J. W. Gliven 25
1949—Ida Gliven 25
2022—H. C. Austin 10
1662—H. C. Davis 100
1269—H. Macmillan 100
Honolulu, October 22, 1902.
ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.

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HAWAII IS FOR KUHIO

Bright Prospects On the Big Isle.

HILLO, October 31.—The last round of the Hawaii Republican speakers was begun yesterday at Waipio where a party of campaigners from this city met the Republican candidates for the senate, J. D. Paris and S. L. Desha. Those from Hilo were James D. Lewis, George W. Paty, J. M. Kauwila, and Edward Kekoa. These gentlemen will hold meetings at various places this side of Waipio, Saturday night there will be a grand Republican rally at Waialeale bridge, where a number of candidates will address the crowd.

On Monday night the last big Republican blowout of the campaign will be held in Hilo at the Japanese Theatre. Everybody should be on hand to take part in the last meeting in order to share in the glory of the victory which is sure to come the next day. Through Admiral Beckley the Republican managers on the other side of the island forwarded to Chairman C. L. Crabbe last Wednesday morning the statement that the Second district on the island will return a majority of 600 for Prince Kupo. It is predicted that if all the votes get out, that Kuhio will have 1,000 and Wilcox 400.—Tribune.

HILLO BANANAS FINE.
That Hilo bananas have made a hit in San Francisco is shown by the following extract from a letter written by Porter Brothers & Co., of that city, to Peter Lee, their representative here: "These are certainly very fine bananas and if you will continue to give us this class of fruit we will be able to do a large business with you."

Referring to the first shipment of 302 bunches, the letter says: "There were some bunches which were a total loss, but only a few; some of them were a little ripe, but as a whole they arrived in splendid shape."

"There is only one thing we wish to suggest, and that is that you use the native grass instead of the leaves to place next to the bananas. The leaves get among the bananas, and they present an unattractive appearance, whereas grass would be much cleaner and better."

By this Enterprise Mr. Lee is shipping about 500 bunches which will grade much higher than the previous shipment and will further build up the reputation of Hilo bananas in the market. The only thing the grower must look out for is the packing. This, if well done, will guarantee the supremacy of the Hilo bananas on the Coast.—Tribune.

WILL VISIT OLAH.
The party of San Francisco capitalists who are visiting the islands under the guidance of L. A. Thurston are John Lloyd, president of the German Savings and Loan Society, San Francisco; George Tourney, cashier of the institution just named; Henry Crocker and wife of San Francisco, and A. Kaine, assistant manager of the San Francisco branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. They left the Claudine at Kawaihae yesterday and spent last night at Honokaa. They will probably reach Hilo this afternoon or tomorrow morning.—Herald.

LITTLE ROASTS HAPAI.
Judge Little takes a hit at magistrate Hapai in the case of Central Meat Market vs. Frank Winter, et al. In reversing the district court Little says:

"The record of the cause below discloses through an affidavit of Wm. H. Beers, clerk of said court, and Thomas C. Ridgway, counsel for defendant in the cause, that the judgment was obtained by methods entirely unbecomingly to the practice in any court and should not be permitted by the Judge, and the affidavits themselves were entirely sufficient to have caused the judge to set aside the judgment upon the motion made."

WOULD-BE DENTIST ARRESTED.
Matsumu Yuhoki aspired to be a professional man and chose the calling of a dentist. After one or two days close application to his new vocation on the road to Hakalau he was caught by the police and is now in jail awaiting trial for practicing dentistry without a certificate.

His outfit was as simple as modern invention could make it. It was all contained in one little hand basket. He evidently had called at a near by blacksmith shop where he had his tools made to order on the anvil. He had iron forceps and tongs galore, with rows of porcelain teeth strung on rubber. He had red wax for taking impressions of toothless palates, and a score of little chisels, evidently made from knitting needles. His interesting kit of tools will be on exhibition in the district court on November 5.—Tribune.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.
The Japanese residents of this district will celebrate the birthday of Emperor Kinjo at Hoolulu Park next Monday. The athletic events will take place in the morning, and in the afternoon there will be some good horse races. The best stock in the district has been in training for these events for the past two months, and good sport is promised.—Herald.

TRIED TO SCALP HIS WIFE.
Young Mau, the Front Street poultry dealer, who recently took upon himself a 15-year-old Porto Rican wife, and who tried to scalp her with a long knife last Monday evening, is furnishing the jail authorities with an unlimited amount of fine acting. His performance is of the continuous vaudeville sort, with variations from the sematose poses of the opossum to the

wildcat freaks of a maniac. In short the pake seems to prefer the asylum to the penitentiary, and is making every effort to exhibit qualifications for the former place. The offense for which Young Mau is in custody is a fierce assault upon his better half. Monday evening, in company with another Porto Rican woman, his spouse was walking near the postoffice. The husband sprang from a place where he had secreted himself, and began slashing his wife with the knife. Before assistance could arrive he had inflicted several wounds. The woman was taken to the hospital and her enraged husband was lodged in jail.—Tribune.

HILLO'S AVENUE.
The intention of the Superintendent of Public Works to make an eighty foot avenue of Front street is one that should receive every encouragement from the people of Hilo. One of the chief eye-sores, in fact the only one of consequence that marks the beauty and attractiveness of Hilo, is Front street. Not the street alone, but the character of the improvements along either side. Whatever property owners or lease holders along this street can do to assist in its improvement will be money in their own pockets. It will be short-sighted business policy to block the enterprise.

An eighty-foot avenue from the Waialeale river to the center of the city would be a monument to the generation that puts it through.

Government lands between this thoroughfare and tide water should be disposed of with caution by the authorities. Hilo as a municipality will one day be largely interested in the character of her waterfront, and present territorial officials should keep this consideration in mind.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.
W. P. Jarvis, who has been in the employ of A. B. Loebenstein as surveyor and draughtsman for three years past, leaves on the Enterprise en route to Porto Rico.

A representative of Wilcox arrived in Honokaa yesterday from Honolulu. The feeling against Wilcox is so strong in that village that the man could not get accommodations.

A patent has been granted A. R. Lucas and O. Jeppson for a centrifugal cane juice cleaner to be added between the Deming and the triple effect, thereby doing away with settling tanks and skimming pans.

W. P. Jarvis left by the Enterprise to permanently locate at Oakland, Cal. Mr. Jarvis has been a resident of Hilo for the past five years, and leaves many friends behind. He is a civil engineer and goes at once into the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The Planters' Association of this island held a meeting yesterday at Fireman's hall at which various practical questions were discussed.

LOOK INTO CAPITOL SCANDALS

(Continued from page 1.)

preme Court, and that the names were taken from the tax and registration lists, while the law does not require a grand juror to be either a voter or a tax payer. It was further set out that the drawing should have been one hundred names instead of fifty and that all these things tend to the manifest wrong, injury and oppression of the said James H. Boyd, now here in his proper person, and violate his rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States, and particularly under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and Section 23 of the Organic Act of this Territory, and the laws of this Territory.

Humphreys said he desired no argument, unless the Territory did, and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart saying he had nothing to say, Judge De Bolt promptly overruled the motion.

Following an assignment of the civil calendar to Judge Robinson and the excusing of certain grand jurors, Humphreys again arose and said he wished to challenge the array before it was sworn, for the reasons given in his motion, and also for the reason that the power and jurisdiction of the court is vested in three judges and not in one, and consequently Judge De Bolt did not have the power to charge the grand jury.

Judge De Bolt denied the challenge and proceeded to charge the jury. While reading the last page of his charge, Judge De Bolt was again interrupted by Humphreys, who said he again desired to challenge the grand jury and hoped "that the Supreme Court of the United States would take the liberty of dissenting from your honor."

George Davis who had just entered, said he wanted to challenge the jury also on behalf of H. H. Wright, on the same grounds, adding that he hadn't seen the motion. He said that the court had no power to divide itself and that the statute was exceeded in the assumption of this power. The challenge was promptly denied in each instance.

Then Davis made the challenge on behalf of A. D. Thompson, the tax clerk charged with embezzlement, and it was also denied. When some one told the attorney that Thompson had already been indicted by the last grand jury he withdrew his challenge.

OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.
The transition cases, six of them, went over for the term, because of the appeal pending in the United States Supreme Court in the Osaki Mankichi case.

W. T. Rawlins was appointed to defend Umemoto, and S. H. Derby to defend O. Carpa.

Cecil Brown withdrew from the case of Enoka, as he leaves for San Francisco tomorrow. C. F. Clemmons was appointed in his place.

Judge De Bolt is disqualified in the case of the Territory vs. Yowell and the case was assigned to Judge Robinson. The same disqualification was made of Territory vs. Lin Choy.

PETIT JURY CALLED.
The trial jury was called in the afternoon. Guy Kekey, T. F. Richards and Chang Chow were excused for the term.

SHARES GO UP A LITTLE

Sugar Securities Now on Better Basis Here.

Within the month which has just passed the Hawaiian plantations have advanced in value, taking the values of the shares on the local board as the basis of the appreciation, some \$5,000,000. These figures are based, not only on the selling prices of the shares, but on the bid prices on the streets, which in many cases exceeded those which have been the ruling ones on the board.

Expectation, it might be said even certainty, of Republican success has caused the investors to take up the various shares, until the advances since the beginning of last month have been such that on the markets of the mainland they would be called phenomenal. The list has advanced as a whole, and while some stocks may have shown an appreciation out of the ordinary, it was due more to special features than to the general better feeling in the market.

Placing Ewa at the head of the list, thirty days past the better feeling was just beginning. The stock had declined under the pressure of the decrease in dividend, and when the month just closed opened, that stock was quoted at \$19.25. When the month of October closed the stock was at \$23, and the feeling was so strong that a point must now be added. This alone would mean an addition of nearly a million to the value of the plantation, which has been regarded as one of the best on the islands.

But this plantation is not the only one which has seen an increase in its stock by the growing better feeling which has been the outcome of the sentiment for a better government, which is expected to result from the victory of the Republican forces. Hawaiian Sugar Company one month ago was worth only \$20, and now the price bid for stock, which is practically off the market, is \$23. Kahuku is not one of the speculative plantations in the general sense of the word, but where its stock was held at \$20 a month past, the price bid for the shares today is close to that which is asked, \$24. Kihel plantation has added to its stock an advance of \$1 a share during the period, and the price asked is \$9, or \$2 advance, and yet no stock has come out. McBryde was at \$3 a month past, and now there is a bid of \$4.50, which means an advance of \$1,750,000 on the stock of the plantation.

On this island the principal speculative stock, perhaps, is Oahu, and while on the last opening day the stock was at \$63, the bid price now is \$80, and the asked price is \$10 above that figure. Ookaia has added to its asked price \$3, and there is none of the stock on the market.

Olan, while there was only \$0 per cent. paid on the assessable at the opening of last month, has had put in the treasury only \$2 a share, and yet from a price of \$3.75, the stock has been run up to \$12.50 bid and a half point more asked. The paid up stock of the corporation has advanced within the month \$5 a share, the price then being \$7.50.

Pioneer Mill Company has shown, during the period under discussion an advance of \$5 a share all around, but this is laid in the shade by the addition to the sale price of Waialeale of \$15 on each share. Of the entire list the shares of Waialeale have shown the greatest appreciation, when from a sale at \$250 the stock went up to \$300, and there is now on the shares a figure of \$325 asked.

These represent the advances in the sugar shares which are listed on the local exchange, and there has been on the other industries an advance quite in proportion in one stock, Oahu Railway and Land Company, where the shares have gone from \$5 to \$35 within the month.

These appreciations will show the advances in the value of the various securities more than sufficient to indicate that there has been the growth of five millions in the wealth of the Territory within the month which has seen the growth of Republican sentiment.

REVENUE CUTTER CADETS.

A Coming Chance for Young Fellows to Don the Blue.

James R. Garfield, acting president of the Civil Service Commission, writes to A. B. Ingalls, secretary of the local Board of Examiners, as follows:

Mr. A. B. Ingalls,
Secretary Board of Examiners,
Custom House, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Sir:—In reply to your letter of September 3rd, you are informed that examinations for the position of cadet in the revenue cutter service are held only when eligibles are needed and are duly announced in the public press. Inclosed herewith is a copy of the announcement of the last examination held for this position. Inclosed here-with are six copies of form 576, and you are advised that if Mr. E. B. Stackable has anyone in mind who desires to be examined for the position of cadet in the revenue cutter service and will have such person or persons fill in the detachable stub of this form and return it to the Commission arrangements will be made to permit these persons to enter the next examination at Honolulu which may be held.

Very respectfully,
JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
Acting President.

The comet will pass so near to Mercury that astronomers will be able to calculate the mass of the planet.

THE MAUI OUTLOOK

Wilcox Probably Is Beaten There.

MAUI, Nov. 1.—Politics in the third election district have been quiescent during the past week. The candidates of the several parties have been on the "still hunt," doing house to house visitation and having "heart to heart" talks with voters.

Senator S. Kalua and Representative F. W. Beckley, the most influential of the Home Rule orators—did some effective work at Pauwela, Ulupalakua, recently, so it is reported, though the Republicans claim that the results of their efforts were overestimated and that the few backsliders have repented and returned to Republican principles.

A conservative prophet would say that the result of Nov. 4th's election for delegate will be an exceedingly close one in the third district. West Maui, Ulupalakua, and Kihel, taken as a whole, which altogether represent about 900 votes, are in favor of Home Rule doctrine. East Maui, Kahului and Puunene, representing 700 votes are on the Republican side. If the third district consisted entirely of the island of Maui, Wilcox would probably win over Kalaniana'ole, but Kaulapapa, Molokai, with 255 votes, is probably Republican. That makes 955 in favor of Kuhio to 900 for Wilcox. The Pukoo precinct (the remainder of Molokai) with 167 votes, will probably decide matters as far as the election of delegate is concerned and Pukoo is claimed by both parties and may therefore be termed doubtful. If Pukoo goes Republican then Kuhio will be elected.

Now as to senator and representative, there are Democratic and independent nominees who will take far more votes from the Home Rule than from the Republican party; hence it may be said that the Republicans will win out for senator and for three or four representatives.

C. H. Dickey will probably be elected senator and S. Kellinot and Philip Pali for representatives on the Republican side and F. W. Beckley and Louis Kookoo on the Home Rule ticket. This estimate leaves two representatives unnamed but they will be probably Republicans.

No "landslides" either for one party or the other have been considered in the foregoing prophecy.

Superintendent Carley of the Maui Telephone Co. has made arrangements with the different precincts of Maui to obtain the full election returns as soon as they are counted and complete. The Pali office will be open all night Nov. 4th, to communicate election returns to subscribers. Arrangements have also been made with the Republican headquarters at Honolulu, to get returns from the different islands, so that Mr. Carley will be able to give them out for delegate to congress within twenty-four hours after closing of the polls.

The Republican Territorial Committee have appointed a man in each precinct to immediately after the closing of the polls send complete election returns of his precinct to Honolulu. The campaign on Maui will be concluded by a large mass meeting at Lahaina, Sunday evening, the 2d, at which Prince Kuhio will try again to break into the Home Rule ranks.

DEATH OF WM. ANDERSON.

Last night, Oct. 31st, William Anderson of Kirremuir, Scotland, after an illness of several years, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. C. Lindsay of Paila. About two years ago Mr. Anderson came to Maui, hoping that the mild atmosphere of Hawaii would stay the ravages of disease contracted in the cold climate of his native land, but to no purpose. However, his life was prolonged, and his suffering was less severe in this land of the tropics. Mr. Anderson leaves a widow and two children in Scotland to mourn for him. He was much respected by all who knew him for his quiet manner, pleasing disposition and upright character. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 p. m. from the home of Mr. Lindsay, Paila, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith performing the ceremony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual bazaar of the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society will take place the evening of the 14th, on the large lawn of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin's residence, Spruceville.

The "Morning Stars" seem to be invincible at all games. They have just won the championship of Maui at baseball and now they win at football. The first football of the season on Maui took place at Wells' Park, Waialeale, the afternoon of October 26th, before a large crowd of people which more than filled the grand stand. The attendance was large in spite of the rain. The score after a stubborn game stood twelve goals to five against the eleven of the Athletic Association, or the "Waialeale" as they are called.

The literary entertainment and dancing party which took place last Saturday evening, Oct. 25th, at Hotel Renwick, Puunene, was a great success. The attendance was large from all parts of central Maui. The young men of Puunene make most excellent hosts.

Last evening, Oct. 31st, a riding party of Makawao young folks visited Puunene mill. Miss Agnes Fleming issued invitations.

The four that will represent Maui at the coming polo tournament in Honolulu will probably be H. A. Baldwin, No. 1; Geo. Wilbur, No. 2; F. E. Baldwin, No. 3; and L. Von Tempisky, full-back and captain. They played a practice game the afternoon of Oct. 25th, and another the afternoon of Oct. 30th. The latter resulted in a tie. Harry Copp is again on Maui and has been asked to play in the practice games.

Four of the Republican candidates for representatives have been educated at Litchingburg Seminary.—Messrs. Pali, Nakahola, Hala, and Kalama. S. Kellinot graduated from a New York normal school.

Weather: A kona now blowing.

FROM THE MAUI NEWS.
W. E. Henning, sugar boiler at the Pioneer Mill, Lahaina, returned home from the Coast this week. Mrs. Henning will return in December.

Mr. A. W. Wise, manager of the Paila Plantation store, left for the coast on the Nevada, to recuperate from a recent severe spell of sickness.

Attorney George Hons, accompanied by his mother, arrived in Waialeale by Wednesday's Maui, and will immediately resume the practice of his profession. The payment of taxes has looked up a good deal of Maui's floating capital, but the coming legislature will diffuse it again, all right, all right.

Manager Barckhausen is planning to start up the Pioneer mill about the 15th of November, to grind the new crop, which promises to be a large one.

There are 468 registered voters in the Waialeale precinct, and as the law permits the use of only three voting booths it will take fast work to vote them all.

The Ladies' Guild of Waialeale, announce that their annual fair for the benefit of the Waialeale church will be held on the evening of November 8th, at Alexander House, Waialeale.

BY WIRELESS TO KAUAI NOW

If no mishap occurs to mar arrangements that have already been perfected, election returns from Kauai may be received by wireless telegraph tonight. F. J. Cross returned from Nawiliwili on Sunday, after completing the wireless station there, and left yesterday afternoon for Kaena Point, where he expected to receive the first message over the new line last night.

The Kauai wireless station is located about 1,200 feet from the Nawiliwili lighthouse. The office at that point is connected by telephone with the telephone system of the Garden Isle.

Messages will leave the station at Nawiliwili, and speed across the Kaie channel to Kaena Point, on Oahu, where they will be received and sent on to Honolulu. Kaena Point is close to Waialeale, and connections can easily be made from that point to Honolulu. This work was to be fixed up by Mr. Cross yesterday, and he expects to have everything in readiness to handle the election day returns.

A wireless station will be located in Republican headquarters, so that all messages may be received direct.

FRENCH VESSELS NOW ON WAY HERE

The usual passage from Cardiff to this port is about 120 days, and two coal laden French vessels are now out considerably more than that time. In fact, four French bounty-earning vessels are now due here from Cardiff, and may be expected to arrive at any time. They are the bark Vincennes, out 142 days; the bark Duchesse de Berry, out 124 days; the bark Brizeux out 112 days; and the bark Champagne, out 91 days. The French bark Anne de Bretagne is out 121 days from Penarth.

These vessels all have coal, which has been sold to the navy department for use at the naval station here, and it is likely that in future most of the vessels arriving here from English ports carrying coal will be Frenchmen, as the bounty paid to ship owners by that government will permit them to carry cargoes of coal at a much less rate than English or American owners could afford to do it.

The French vessels leave but little money in Honolulu. They berth at government wharves and their sailors secure such small wages that they have little to spend here. Even captains are poorly paid, their wages often amounting to no more than \$45 a month, and sailors secure anything from \$10 to \$12 a month. These amounts are so small that the French sailor is paralyzed when he learns that the price of a glass of beer equals one-half of a franc in his own money, and other things are correspondingly dear.

But there are some American ships now on the way that will offset the cheapness of the Frenchmen. The bark Fooning Suey is out 71 days from New York, and the barkentine Encore and ship Emily F. Whitney are on the way from the nitrate ports. The big ship Benjamin F. Packard is now out 51 days from Norfolk, with coal from Norfolk.

Three vessels are out about 40 days from Newcastle. They are the barks Abbey Palmer and Excelsior and the barkentine Benicia.

Tortoise Shell Voucher.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—United States Consul Evans forwarded to the Pension Bureau in Washington this week what is probably the most curious voucher of identification ever filed in a pension case. The voucher consists of the shell of a field tortoise with the name "Bob Williams" scratched on the under side. It was sent to Consul General Evans from Christ church, New Zealand, where the applicant for a pension is now living and is accompanied by letters and affidavits which explain that the soldier's real name is William Wright but that he enlisted under the name of "Williams." William Wright says in his application that he caught the tortoise during the Shenandoah campaign and afterward gave the shell to Mrs. Mary Johnson of Port Henry, Essex county, New York, who kept it until recently when Wright decided to apply for a pension and sent to New York for the shell in order to identify himself as Williams, under which name he served in Company E, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

News From Boyd.

That Cooper has succeeded in capturing Boyd's office, which pays \$1,500 a year more than his own, seems to be indicated by the following brief telegram received in Hilo Wednesday evening: "Forced out by Dole. Record clean.—J. H. BOYD.—Hilo Tribune, organ of the Kennedys."

GRAND JURY MUST WORK

New Court Term Will Open Today.

(From Monday's Daily.)

What will be probably the most important term of court held in the Territory since its organization will be opened this morning at 9:30 o'clock by Judge J. T. De Bolt. The grand jury which will be instructed at that time will be charged with the investigation of the affairs of the government, principally in relation to the Public Works and the Treasury departments. Both B. H. Wright and J. H. Boyd have been held by Judge Wilcox to answer to the grand jury, and undoubtedly the Treasurer Wright case will also be presented. Whether or not the investigation extends into other departments of the Territorial government depends upon the grand jury itself, for that body has the undoubted right to probe into the conduct of any of the officers, other, of course, than those which are Federal in their nature.

This will be Judge De Bolt's first term of court, and his charge to the grand jury will be awaited with interest, as it is expected to go into the affairs of the Capitol building. He will inaugurate a new practice for the Honolulu courts, in that a copy of the written charge will be placed in the hands of the grand jury for their guidance. Former Judges, though making charges of great length, delivered them more for oratorical and political effect, which the jurors specially forgot, or ignored after reaching the jury room.

Besides Territorial affairs, there are a number of serious crimes to be investigated. The burning of the Friel home, the murder of a Jap boy in Iwilei the other night, and several cases of arson, are also to be looked into. Altogether, the grand jury will have a busy time, and its sessions will probably extend over a period of several weeks.

The members drawn for the grand jury, though all will not serve, are as follows:

Sereno E. Bishop, M. I. Silva, W. H. Thornton, Anthony W. Senbury, E. T. Winant, John C. Lane, E. S. Cunha, H. A. Parmelee, John Waterhouse, Charles A. Galt, Charles B. Wilson, Ho Fon, Edward H. F. Wolter, A. Gartenberg, Will C. King, M. A. Peixoto, James G. Spencer, A. S. Cleghorn, Charles D. Chase, A. Frank Cooke, Peter C. Jones, and Daniel Kaeo.

Deputy Attorney General J. W. Cathcart will represent the Territory in the deliberations before the jury. Judge De Bolt is to take charge of all the criminal work at the present time, being the presiding judge, while the civil calendar will be referred to Judge Robinson. He will begin work immediately upon opening court this morning, and call the civil calendar.

His jury is composed as follows: P. S. Dortch, Samuel Nowlein, F. J. Dutra, Charles Marquez, Charles Lazarus, John C. Cluney, Alexander Lazarus, H. E. Hendrick, Joseph K. Zablau, John K. Kamonick, William Mutch, John Oudekirk, William Lyle, William T. Paty, C. Bollman, and A. Parnes.

Judge De Bolt's trial jury is not called to meet until this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The juryman drawn for it are as follows:

K. B. Porter, Eugene P. Sullivan, Jessin Andrade, J. Oswald Luttid, Guy T. Kelly, Warren Bogle, L. J. Nahora Hipa, Theodore Richards, Lot P. Fernandez, Husto de la Cruz, A. E. Murphy, Henry Hickey, George Fern, Wm. L. Peterson, B. S. Gregory, Chang Chau, A. K. Ieira, J. D. Cockett, James Nott, C. A. R. Makacena, Caesar Vieira, F. T. P. McIntyre, and Samuel C. Dwight.

No trial will be taken up, although the criminal calendar will be called. All juryman will be excused today until Wednesday morning because of election day.

Judge De Bolt will hold court in the Supreme Court room, while Judge Robinson will preside over the sessions in the new court room, formerly used as chambers by Judge Humphreys. The grand jury will be given the remaining new court room, which was made over from the stenographer's offices.

Judge Gear will sit in chambers, and all chambers matters will be assigned to him. The second judge dissents from the ruling of the majority that circuit judges may sit concurrently, and will flock by himself at this term of court. In the meantime it is expected that the Supreme Court may pass upon the en blanc question, or that the legislature will amend the law to suit Judge Gear.

PARIS GETS OFF.

George H. Paris escaped punishment for contempt through an omission in the citation of a specification of the offense committed. Paris skipped out immediately, and was not within hearing of the court when Attorney Andrews asked that something be done anyway. Judge Robinson severely criticized the action of Paris, saying, when assured by his attorney that he was ready to make an accounting, that the defendant had shown himself all along not to be acting in good faith. The matter was finally referred to Referee Simonton, and Paris will be given one more opportunity to escape punishment for contempt of court.

A large family of children, the eldest fifteen, are living alone in a forest shack in Washington, seven miles from a neighbor, owing to the request of their dying mother that they keep together. They are slowly starving.

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AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Standard Building,
ELMER E. PAXTON,
(Signed) Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
May 12, 1902. 2383

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORE,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin
Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, etc.
Bore of all kinds, it is a never failing
permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure mat-
ter. From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injur-
ious to the most delicate constitution, it
either acts, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 10 each, and in cases containing all
the quantity, is sufficient to effect a
permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ERS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COGN-
IES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Cognies
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchant

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Watson's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

The Southern Pacific is opening up
its coal mines so as to have a supply
on hand in case oil producers raise
prices.

The customs revenues of the Philip-
pines for seven months ending July 31
were \$5,064,932 as compared with \$4,940,
268 for the same period of last year.

WILL HANG DURING THE HOLIDAYS

**Tanbara Gisaburo
Has Not Long
to Live.**

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Tanbara Gisaburo, the murderer of
Captain Jacobson, has but until after
Christmas day to live. Judge Estee
sentenced him yesterday to be hanged
between the hours of nine and five on
Friday, December 26th and Marshal
Hendry is ordered to carry out the de-
cree of the court. Unless an appeal is
perfected in the meantime, Tanbara
will meet his death upon the date
named by the court.

Oto, the cook, was discharged yester-
day upon motion of United States At-
torney Breckons, and he not only es-
capes punishment, but receives the
same amount of fees paid to the sailors
of the Fred J. Wood who were also
held as witnesses. Mr. Breckons made
every effort to secure evidence against
the cook and though he felt that Oto
had a hand in the crime, he was un-
able to fix guilt upon him.

TANBARA NOT AFFECTED.

Tanbara took his sentence with stolid
indifference. He was escorted into the
court room as usual at ten o'clock in
the morning, there being a large audi-
ence present to witness the scene. The
prisoner was called before the bar, and
upon the order of Judge Estee the in-
dictment was interpreted to him. He
was then asked if he had anything to
say why sentence should not be passed,
to which he said he had not. His at-
torney, F. E. Thompson, also said he
had no statement to make.

Judge Estee then delivered the sen-
tence, telling the defendant that he had
been duly convicted by a jury, after
defense by able counsel, who did every-
thing possible for him. The formal or-
der of the court was then delivered as
follows:

"Judgment and Sentence.—On motion
of Robert W. Breckons, Esq., Attorney
for the United States for the District
and Territory of Hawaii, the said de-
fendant, Tanbara Gisaburo, was
brought to the bar of this Court, in the
custody of the Marshal of said District,
and it being demanded of him what he
has to say or can say, why the sen-
tence of the law, upon the verdict of
guilty of murder heretofore returned
against him by a jury in this cause, on
the twenty-sixth day of October, in the
year of our Lord one thousand, nine
hundred and two, shall not now be pro-
nounced against him, he says he has
nothing further or other to say than he
has heretofore said;

"Whereupon, the premises being seen,
and by the Court well and sufficiently
understood, it is considered by the Court
that the said Marshal of the district
aforementioned caused the said Tanbara
Gisaburo to be taken hence, and him, the
said Tanbara Gisaburo, safely and se-
curely kept, from the date hereof, until
Friday, the 26th day of December, in
the year of our Lord one thousand, nine
hundred and two, and on that day, and
between the hours of nine o'clock in the
forenoon and five o'clock of said day,
the said Marshal caused the said Tanbara
Gisaburo to be taken to some conven-
ient place within this district, to be ap-
pointed by said Marshal, and then and
there, between the said hours of nine
o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock
in the afternoon, on Friday, the said
26th day of December, in the year of
our Lord one thousand, nine hundred
and two, caused the said Tanbara Gi-
saburo to be hanged by the neck until he
is dead.

"And the clerk of this Court is hereby
required to furnish the Marshal of
this District with a duly certified copy
of this judgment, sentence and order,
which shall be returned by said Marshal
with a full and true account of the
execution of the same.

"M. M. ESTEE,
Judge."

Tanbara showed no outward indica-
tion of any effect the death sentence
may have had upon him, though he
walked rather unsteadily from the court
room with the marshal. He was re-
moved immediately to Oahu Prison and
will be guarded day and night until the
date of the execution.

OTO GOES FREE.

Oto was as unconcerned as usual
when he appeared in court at the same
hour as Tanbara. Mr. Breckons im-
mediately asked that the cook be allowed
to go free, saying in his motion:
"That said United States Attorney
has carefully and thoroughly investi-
gated this entire matter, his investiga-
tion covering the period from the 6th
day of August, A. D. 1902, to the pre-
sent time; that he has talked with all
persons present at the time of the homi-
cide; that he has had all the effects
of the said S. Oto examined in order to
ascertain whether there were any blood-
stains on any of said effects; and
that believing that, as a matter of
fact, the said S. Oto was an accessory
to the crime, he has done everything
in his power to secure legal evidence
showing that fact.

"As a result of said investigation, the
said United States Attorney now states
that, in his opinion, there is not suffi-
cient evidence to hold said S. Oto, and
that, should an indictment be found
against him, and his trial result in a
conviction, that the Court would set
aside any verdict as being rendered on
insufficient evidence.

"And the said United States At-
torney further states that the only evi-
dence which could be secured, coupling
said S. Oto with the commission of said
crime, would be that of the said de-
fendant, Tanbara Gisaburo; and that
he is no longer a competent witness by
reason of his conviction.

"Wherefore, the said United States
Attorney prays that the said S. Oto be
discharged."

"H. W. BRECKONS,
United States Attorney."

Since the conviction of Tanbara it
has been learned that the cabin boy
went to his bunk the night preceding
the murder, with the knife which was
later used in the death of the captain.
While the cook may have known that
Tanbara took the knife from his table,
it was impossible to obtain any evi-
dence on that point, because of the
many conflicting stories told by the
cabin boy.

THE IMPULSIVE KANSAS SENATOR

Senator Joseph Ralph Burton is back
from Hawaii with a tall story about
missionary rapacity in the islands.
"The Hawaiians," says the Senator,
"have been robbed by missionaries
from Boston and elsewhere, who, in
exchange for their lands, gave them
certificates that they would go to
heaven when they die. This throws
into the shade Peter Minuit's
purchase of Manhattan Island from the
Indians for trinkets worth \$24.
Peter drove a hard bargain, which, as
present values per front foot on Wall
Street and Fifth Avenue go, has the
look of a confidence game; but he was
a liberal soul compared with the mis-
sionaries, who, for a tract of land,
have given the Hawaiians a deed to
a lot in heaven—that is if Senator
Burton's story is true. As the Senator
has a rather fantastic imagination and
a half-trigger vocabulary, we must
take leave to be skeptical until he pro-
duces the evidence. The Boston mis-
sionaries have had their black sheep,
and their performance may not always
fit their professions, but in purity of
purpose and actual accomplishment
they have nothing to fear from any
comparison made with the disinter-
ested public services of Senator Burton.

In bringing this remarkable charge
against the missionaries he will stir
up a hornet's nest in Boston, and will
find that a defense of his attitude to-
ward Cuban reciprocity, which got
him into so much trouble with his con-
stituents, is a pleasant recreation com-
pared with making peace with the mis-
sionaries and their friends in
Kansas.

The Senator is carried away with
enthusiasm for his Hawaiian friends,
which may account for his fervid be-
lief in the story of the celestial certi-
ficates. "One noble Hawaiian," says
Mr. Burton, "even in his unimproved
condition, is worth 40 spider-legged
Cubans." We doubt the impartiality
of the Senator's judgment. He has a
grievance against the Cubans, which
grew out of the ingenious opposition
to reciprocity. The intemperance of
this diatribe makes the missionary
story look more dubious than ever.—
New York Sun.

GLASGOW AND ITS TAXATION

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Glasgow, ever
alert in taking up the progressive issues
of municipal government is leading the
way toward a new system of taxation
of land values in conformity with the
American practice, cables the London
correspondent of the Tribune. The re-
formers of that town have advocated
for a long period a special assessment
plan by which a portion of the expense
of local improvement can be charged
against the property directly benefited.
This principle, in common use in Ameri-
ca, is unknown in England and London
progressives also have favored a bet-
terment in the present principle and
have urged the necessity for taxing
ground rents and unoccupied land.

An important conference summoned
by the corporation of Glasgow has been
held to consider a recommendation to
Parliament for subjecting the taxation
of land values now exempt. A com-
mittee was appointed for taking direc-
tion of the movement.

The proposed changes are the natural
sequel to the steady increase in the ex-
pense of local government which has
fallen exclusively on the tenants, un-
built areas not being rated at all, and the cost
of permanent improvements being de-
frayed out of the ordinary rates based
upon rental values.

AN EASY WAY TO KEEP HEALTHY

Kukui, Paauilo, Hawaii, Oct. 24, 1902.
Editor Advertiser—I have seen some
valuable articles in the Advertiser on
physical culture, and would like to re-
mark that while physical culture is un-
doubtedly good, it is doubtful if it will
be followed very extensively in so hot
a climate as this.

Therefore, I would like to call your
attention to another mode of improving
the health, without doing much, or any
exercise at all. This remedy is not ex-
pensive. Indeed it can be got almost
anywhere in great abundance for
nothing. It is water, simply, distilled
water, or better double distilled water.
Indeed if this water were used more
freely not only for drinking purposes,
but for cooking purposes as well, there
would soon be an improvement in the
general health of the people. It is also
well known that it not only improves
the health but prolongs the lives of
those who use it. It is proved that it
will not only do this, but will keep one's
body flexible, elastic, healthy and
strong. It does this because it im-
proves the digestion; purifies the blood;
improves the circulation and clears the
complexion. And because it eliminates
any excess of organic mineral sub-
stances, salts, etc. which are taken into
the system in our food, and which, if
not carried out of the system will sure-
ly cause sickness, and in time, death.

This fact is now so well known, that
water stills are in universal use in the
States, as well as in all the progressive
countries of the world. And yet, it
strange to say, I am told that there is
no demand for water stills in Hawaii,
where one would think that such a
thing was far more needed than in the
States. It is stated that after youth

has passed distilled water is an abso-
lute necessity; that is if one wishes to
keep in good health, and live to a good
old age. I will say that it seems
strange to me that people will work as
hard to eat and drink the body, and
to hoard up money, and pay so little
attention to their general health when
so much is at stake.

I do not wish to be understood as giv-
ing this valuable remedy as a cure-all,
but simply as a rule of hygiene; but
consider it nevertheless one of the fun-
damental laws of health.

Yours very truly,
GEO. OSBORNE.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

The transmission of Greenwich time
to ships by wireless telegraphy is a
late suggestion. As distinct signals
are all that is necessary, it seems to be
possible already to send time impulses
that would be perceptible over the en-
tire North Atlantic, enabling mariners
to correct their chronometers and find
their longitude. By international ar-
rangement, the time signals—at cer-
tain fixed hours of day or night—could
be protected from other signals.

In the Hackl arc lamp, made in
Budapest, the mechanism is at the top,
and the carbons are inclined down-
ward toward each other at an angle
of about ninety degrees. A reflector
between the mechanism and the car-
bons intercepts the rays that pass up-
ward, thus further increasing the ef-
ficiency. The lamp is designed for an
alternating current of ten amperes at
twenty-eight to thirty volts, and it
uses but a third as much current per
candle-power as the ordinary globe lamp.

At the beginning of the year, the
meteorites in the U. S. National Mu-
seum represented 348 falls, 143 being
those of meteoric iron.

Alcohol is coming into considerable
use for illumination in France. The
flame is made luminous by the addition
of sufficient coal-oil or crude benzene,
or the ordinary non-luminous flame is
used to give incandescence to a Wels-
bach mantle. The latter is the more
important method. Some lamps have
from 60 to 80 candle-power, and these
large portable lamps—carrying their
own illuminant—seem to have advan-
tages over gas or electricity for many
purposes. The best of the burners
yield about 30 candle-power hours per
ounce of alcohol.

The production of a vegetable sub-
stitute for horsehair is reported as a
thriving Algerian industry. The ma-
terial is the fiber of leaves of a dwarf
palm, and it is prepared for such uses
as stuffing furniture, mattresses, etc.
The advantages of the vegetable hair
are its solidity, the readiness with
which it can be dyed, and its low cost.

Electrical reactions have been found
by Dr. A. D. Waller, of the University
of London, to serve as a test of life in
both animal and vegetable tissues. In
this way he has just shown that bits of
human skin for grafting preserve their
vitality at least two days, often ten
days, and probably sometimes much
longer. As confirming this conclusion,
it is mentioned that carefully preserv-
ed skin has been used after six months,
16 transplantations out of 22 proving
successful.

Experiments made last year seemed
to indicate that sea-water could not be
imitated, but in a later trial pure water
mixed in correct proportion with the six
chief salts of the ocean supported sensi-
tive marine animals, and appeared to
have the physiological effects of nat-
ural sea-water.

The sense organs of fishes have been
difficult to understand clearly. The
eye, a German writer points out, is
most like that of other vertebrates, and
has an iris of brilliant metallic luster,
a large and round pupil, and a very
large lens, and is so sensitive that some
fishes find food at depths as great as
200 feet. Proper eyelids are wanting.
The nose consists of two holes lined
with a corrugated mucous membrane
in which the nerves of smell terminate,
and its function must be very different
from that of land animals, which deals
with gaseous odors. The "scent" of
fishes, once much believed in, prob-
ably is very feeble, or absent. Taste is very
keen, but its seat must be in the softer
parts of the mouth, the tongue being
very hard. The organ of hearing is
simpler than in other vertebrates,
though extremely sensitive. The external
ear is wanting, and the inner ear
consists merely of cavities filled with
fluid and with little porcelain-like pa-
ticles. Of the sense of touch little is
known except that it belongs to the
whole skin and is very acute in the
bristles around the mouth. Fishes are
suspected of having a sixth sense,
whose organs are the pores of the head
and in a row extending over a large
nerve.

The meteorite of Bacubirito (Mexico) is
estimated to weigh fifty tons, and that of
Anaghito (Greenland) is placed at the
same weight, it being doubtful which of
the two is the heaviest known. The
Chupaderos (Mexico) meteorite has been
shown on the scales to weigh 15 2-3 tons;
the San Gregorio (Mexico), 11 1/2 tons;
and the Bendigo (Brazil), 5 1-3 tons. Mexico's
claim to pre-eminence as a country of
meteorites is really justified by the size
of the specimens instead of the number of
falls, and the ten largest Mexican me-
teorites, according to Prof. Henry A.
Ward, have an average weight of 9 1-10
tons, while the average of the ten large-
est of the United States is only 1-3 hun-
dred-weight. Only 23 distinct meteorite
localities are known in Mexico, against 67
and 48 in like areas of the United States
and India respectively.

To Represent Beet Sugar.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.), October 23.—
F. W. Jenkins, representing the beet
sugar manufacturers of the country,
was today authorized to represent the
manufacturers and begin measures to
restrain the government from removing
the countervailing duty now imposed
on Russian beet sugar to protect Amer-
ican sugar from the intrusion of Rus-
sian sugar, which is given a bounty of
one cent a pound by the Russian gov-
ernment.

A Chinese girl student has entered the
University of California.

WIRELESS TO HAWAII

**Promise of Coast
Connection
Here.**

DENVER (Col.), October 23.—Oceanic
cable systems are doomed, if, as A. L.
New claims, he can positively transmit
wireless messages between San Fran-
cisco and the Hawaiian Islands. Mr.
New is the general manager of the Pa-
cific and Continental Wireless Tele-
graph and Telephone Company, with
offices in this city.

"I am as certain that we can make
connections between California and Ho-
nolulu as that we can telephone from
here to Colorado Springs. All prepara-
tions are being made and in a few
weeks the work of building stations will
begin," he said. "We are also pre-
paring to build stations between Seattle
and Nome and the Klondike country.
We will have our stations distributed
along the coast for 3,000 miles.

"While engaged in the work in Cali-
fornia we made nine distinct discov-
eries, which made it possible to build
an almost perfect receiver. We have
applied for a patent and will obtain one
soon, when the new method will be
made public."

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN SOUTH SEAS

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—The
little German trading schooner Neptun,
which returned yesterday from a five
years' cruise among the islands of the
Marshall group, brings word of a most
horrible tragedy perpetrated last June
by the savage tribes of New Britain,
in the Solomon group. The victims
were the wife and baby daughter of
Hermann Wolff, a German trader.

The tragedy which befell Wolff of his
family occurred during his absence on
a trading trip. He was on friendly
terms with the natives, and in spite of
their reputation for treachery had been
in the habit of leaving his home un-
guarded at frequent intervals. His
wife had lived in New Britain a num-
ber of years, was accustomed to the
ways of her dark-skinned neighbors and
had no more fear of them than her hus-
band had.

Shortly after her husband left on this
particular occasion a party of natives
came to the house and offered for sale
a pig. The woman wanted the pig, but
said the natives asked too much in
trade. When they refused to lower
their price she ordered them away.
They hesitated, and as she stepped out-
side the fence surrounding her home to
hurry their departure a number of
litherto hidden savages stepped out of
the brush and surrounded the woman.
She tried to regain the house, but found
her way barred by dusky forms. She
screamed for help and was struck
across the face with a club. Then with
a heavy ax one of the savages split
open her head.

The black men dragged the body into
the house, where they found asleep in
her cradle the six-months-old daughter
of the Wolffs. The tiny baby's skull
was crushed in and the bodies of moth-
er and daughter horribly mutilated.
The heads were hacked off and sus-
pended over the fireplace, where Wolff
found them upon his return.

According to the last accounts re-
ceived at Jaluit through the mission-
aries Wolff, who had been told the
story by a native who had witnessed
the whole affair but had been helpless
to interfere, was out hunting for the
wreckers of his home.

Telegraph Brevities.

The news of Lord Salisbury's health
is favorable.

The American cricket team will be
sent to England in the spring.

Mrs. John Murray, the wife of an
American missionary, died in China.

The leading issue on next Eng-
lish elections will be extreme ritualism
in the Church of England.

At the Temple of Israel, Chicago,
Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch declared his ab-
solute disbelief in the first chapter of
Genesis.

An international conference for reg-
ulating relations between wireless tel-
egraph stations of various countries
will occur at Berlin in March.

In an address before the Outlook
Club, President Hadley, of Yale, said
that it is the highest duty of the Uni-
versities to organize public spirit.

Owing to the disturbances in the
House of Commons several of the
older members have privately declared
that they will not seek reelection.

New Route for Chinese.

SAN DIEGO, October 20.—The Cele-
stials have now discovered a new route
by which to enter the forbidden coun-
try. Customs Inspector Charles San-
born, who has been stationed at Calex-
ico recently, came into this city Mon-
day evening, having in his charge one
of these waxy Chinks who had made
an unsuccessful attempt to come into
the United States without his "chuck
gee," as the certificates are called.
This fellow is known to have brought
four others of his countrymen to the
line from Ensenada. He claims to be a
citizen of Mexico, but his case comes
under the provisions of the exclusion
act, nevertheless.

When you cannot sleep for coughing,
it is hardly necessary that any one
should tell you that you need a few
doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
to allay the irritation of the throat, and
make sleep possible. It always cures
and cures quickly. All dealers and
druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaii.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It will prove a good friend when you
have a fresh cold, bringing immediate
relief. You will find it equally true
in old colds, bronchitis, whooping-
cough, asthma.

And you will declare it "the best
friend in the world" if you will use
it for an irritable throat or weak lungs.
It acts as a strong tonic, clearing up
the throat, giving tone to the relaxed
tissues, and greatly strengthening the
lungs.

There are many substitutes and imi-
tations. Beware of them! Be sure you
get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

You Need These

The articles on display in our
Ewa window are things you con-
stantly require.

Those on exhibition are only a
few we list under

Kitchen and Butcher Cutlery

ASK FOR WHAT YOU DO
NOT SEE.

In our Waikiki window we
have a new style COLD WAVE

GURNEY Refrigerator

with beautiful white enameled
provision chambers. At a glance
you can see if it is clean or not.

Also several "JEWELS" of
which we have thirty-nine
styles. The merit of these stoves
and ranges have stood the test.
A reputation which took forty
years to build up stands back of
each and every one.

Come and inspect the JEWEL
STOVE THERMOMETER AT-
TACHMENT by means of which
you can keep the oven just so.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS
and HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS.

53-55-57 King Street.

rioting in France.

PARIS, October 23

NEW ZEALAND WAYS ODD

The Customs Differ Much From Ours.

New Zealand can boast of other things as remarkable as its labor laws that compel shopkeepers to close on every legal holiday and either Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, and fix the lowest wages that can be paid to any one at \$1.25 per week. For example, everybody is polite, extremely, almost painfully polite.

A train steams into the station at Wellington, the island's capital.

"Wellington, please," the conductor gently announces to his passengers.

After thanking the conductor for getting them safely to their destination, the travellers disembark.

"This way to dinner, please," the station attendants politely sing.

The train makes ready to start.

"Seats, please; but don't hurry," is the trainmen's admonition.

And the conductor waits five minutes after the gates are closed for everybody to get comfortably seated before whistling to the driver to start.

Even law-breakers are treated with unctuous consideration. The policeman carries neither club nor firearms with which to hurt any one's feelings. Whenever he finds himself compelled to make an arrest he almost begs the prisoner's pardon and invariably takes him to jail in a cab. There is no rough handling; even the prisoner is courteous.

The time lost in being ceremonious is made up by the New Zealander by word trimming. No one says "I'll make a memorandum of it," it's always "I'll memo."

"One pound sterling" is usually verbally boiled down to "quid," and even Premier Seddon calls a shilling a "bob."

This cutting of words is carried to such an extreme that a stranger really needs the service of an interpreter the first week or two he is on the island.

The right man for the traveller to trouble over the language or anything else to seek out is the postmaster.

New Zealand's postmasters come pretty near being the whole thing. They are registrars of births and deaths. They collect all taxes, municipal and governmental, and all customs and internal revenues.

They insure their fellow citizens in the Government's life insurance company, and receive their deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank of New Zealand, also a Government institution. This bank has 212,435 depositors, and the money deposited by them aggregates \$22,000,000. Over one-fourth of the island's population keeps its money in this institution.

But it is as a performer of wedding ceremonies that the New Zealand postmaster is most fondly regarded and most famous. There is neither fuss nor hurry in the ceremony that the postmaster performs; neither does it cost a penny.

A month beforehand the swain fills out a declaration of intention in the presence of a postmaster. At the expiration of thirty days he and his blushing bride seek out the official, and in the presence of two witnesses, sign their names in a court register and to their own marriage certificate.

And that's all there is to it. Custom doesn't even demand that the bride shall let the postmaster kiss her.

The postmaster who holds the record for marriages is a maiden lady in an interior town. The lads and lasses of her district will have none of preachers, because it is a tradition that every marriage at which she officiates is a happy one.

New Zealand postmasters hold their jobs long enough for tradition and countryside to grow up around and about them. Once a New Zealand postmaster, always a postmaster, for only misconduct on his part can separate him from his life's job.

New Zealand's leading utility man is easily the postmaster; his closest competitor is the railroad station agent. As the Government owns the railroads, it demands of its agents that they attend to all the wants of the people that the postmaster can't conveniently look after.

Hence, when a farmer decides to sell poultry, he carts a few hundred fowls to town and turns them over to the station agent. The agent kills them and dresses them, freezes them, packs them in refrigerator cars, and sees them started on their way to Auckland, Wellington, Australia or London. The Government acts as the farmer's commission man, free, all the way through.

The government tries in every way to encourage the farmer. It will lend him money at low interest, and sell him rich land for a few dollars an acre. It even forbids the railroads to whistle at country road crossings, so that John Dobbins's easy-going mare won't get frightened and try to run away.

One governmental undertaking is the sanitarium and hospital at Rotorua, the island's chief health resort. It is for the benefit of all indigent persons throughout New Zealand.

If a man has broken down under the strain of too much work, or has contracted a bad case of gout or rheumatism, and has not money to pay for treatment, the Government gives him three months of free treatment in the sanitarium, with free access to all the mineral baths. If, at the end of three months the patient is still in bad shape he gets another three months' treatment.

The sanitarium has the island's foremost physicians at its head, a corps of graduated nurses and special clinical and surgical facilities.

The most famed of the baths of Rotorua is the Postmaster's Bath. Its reputation is that of reforming for all time the most confirmed toper who bathes in its hot scalding waters.

Every New Zealand community has its citizen who has been made a teetotaler by this spring. The fact is, there are not many drunkards seen in

the islands and the patriotic New Zealander always declares and hauls out statistics to prove it, that less spirituous and malt liquors are consumed there than in any other part of the world.

Perhaps the Postmaster's Bath is to blame. Perhaps the Government's edict against bringing snakes into this snakeless land exerts an influence. If the Government arrests a circus owner who tries to slip in the creeping things for commercial profit, wouldn't it also nab a citizen bent on securing wrigglers and colliers for mere amusement's sake?

New Zealand's chief vice is horse race betting. A dyed-in-the-wool New Zealander would rather bet on a horse race than make love to the prettiest girl in sight; and the women with peach-blow complexions are plentiful.

Like the men, they are enthusiasts over fast horses and spend their holidays and all their spare time at the race courses, betting and shouting themselves into a state of hysteria. Everybody bets, for everybody, from babes in arms to tottering grandfathers, thinks it's all right.

Another queer thing about New Zealanders is their honesty. Nobody tries to steal from you.

Hotel room doors are never locked; many have no locks. Hats, coats and valises are left around indiscriminately, and the owners always find their property where they put it.

Neither does the waiter, nor the bell-boy, nor the chambermaid hold up the traveler. They do everything asked of them, and do it cheerfully, without expecting tips. Tipping is a lost art there.

As there are no indoor robbers, neither are there many highway robbers, and the percentage of murders is very small.

A man with daughters in New Zealand is a political power, a big man in the district in which he resides. All women over 21 can vote so the man with many daughters often decides a closely contested election.

Then again, women are much more sought after matrimonially, for they are outnumbered by the men two to one. There is no need for a woman's becoming an old maid in New Zealand except from choice.

This butt end of the earth has many natural wonders, among which is a geyser that started business only a few months ago, but, nevertheless, is said to be the largest in the world. Its name, Waimangu (the Black Water), is appropriate, for its water is certainly black. The geyser's steaming surface is about 200 by 350 feet. When it is in eruption the entire surface is lifted 1,000 feet into the air, and hot, black, seething mud and rocks are thrown about and great clouds of steam envelop everything. The periods of eruption usually last five hours and are very frequent.

This great geyser is near the heart of Maori land. Soon it will be the land of the Maoris no longer, for they are rapidly dying off.

They are now a peaceable people and are proud of the fact that one of their number, James Carroll, is a member of New Zealand's cabinet. The island's Premier, Richard John Seddon, has called this full-blooded Maori "the most gifted and eloquent orator in New Zealand." Mr. Carroll's tribesmen have generally adopted European dress, but the costumes of their forefathers still obtain.

If you're at work on a building and fall off from any cause whatsoever and are picked up a corpse your widow can surely collect \$500 from the building's owner, and often three times this amount. Her claim becomes a lien against real estate and title even ahead of bond and mortgage.

If you're an American, publish the fact; you will be royally received and entertained, while a Londoner is left cooling his heels in an ante-room.

With all this, it is to be noted that the national debt of New Zealand amounts to \$20 per capita, more than four times as great as that of the United States, and is constantly increasing.

CARNEGIE'S ANTI-AMERICAN SPEECH

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie was today formally reinstated as rector of St. Andrews University in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage over which Principal Donaldson presided.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was subsequently conferred by St. Andrews on Mr. Carnegie, Embassadors Choate and White, Professor Alexander Graham Bell of Washington and Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy in London.

Mr. Carnegie's rectorial address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the path of industrial ascendancy with a striking commentary on their future.

In this speech which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to insure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The czar," he continued, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in The Hague conference, the other mighty empires might be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and to Germany to play a part upon the wider stage of Europe, as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appalling, paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her own body."

Not a Color Line.

Two Hawaiians, Boyd and Wright, are charged with official misfeasance, and as a stand-off two haoles, Austin and Wright, are tarred with the same stick, which, counting the two crooked haoles in the tax office, gives the Hawaiians the best of it to date.—Maui News.

Woodrow Wilson has been inaugurated as President of Princeton.

COMMERCIAL NEW

Politics interferes with business to an extent, but this year it has not been sufficient to prevent the better feeling which is in the air from taking hold of the people, and giving everyone a firmer grasp on his belief in the future. The upward tendency noted recently has kept its place and the outlook is for a material advance in all shares.

During the week past there have been several points all along the line where the fact that sugar has advanced and stocks fallen off has made the difference of points in the price of shares. The most material advance is shown in Walluku, which was sold privately during the week. The shares have gone up until the last sale was at \$270, an advance of \$20 a share since the last sale previous to the new merger plan being brought to the front. Honolulu, also a merger stock, has gone to \$110.

As to the merger system there is some feeling that it would not be for the best interest of all to pool their stock with the agents of the corporations. The fact is that on the basis of the past five years the showing has been very good in that of each plantation, but on the whole the future offers better results. The Hilo district plantations are the principal ones which will go into the merger plan with alacrity, though some of the heavy holders of both Walluku and H. A. Company have signed the agreement. It is reported that the merger will finally accomplish the bringing together of not less than three quarters of the shares of the two companies.

There is a general belief that higher prices must come before the close of the year and the effect of the belief has been felt in Ewa, Olau and Hawaiian Sugar. The most activity was shown in the former first named stock, none of the Olau coming out but the bids being made as high as possible. The price now offered for this stock is \$9 and \$11, which means a material advance.

Among the dividends of the day there showed one change, Waimanalo being listed at one per cent.

The sales of the week were as follows: Ewa, 264 shares at \$23, 12 shares at \$23.15; Hawaiian Sugar Company, 75 shares at \$22, 420 shares at \$23; Kahuku plantation, 40 shares at \$20; Kihel, 30 shares at \$8; McBryde, 25 shares at \$4; Olau paid, 10 shares at \$10. Miscellaneous stocks sold, Rapid Transit, 8 shares at \$50; Railway, 6 at \$85.

There will be a special meeting of the Walluku stockholders held on Thursday at Castle & Cooke, when the subject of securing the Walluku water will be taken up. The plan has been formed to incorporate a separate company which will build the reservoirs and ditches and furnish the water to the plantation without the matter of original investment, but with a regular payment for the service. There can be money had for this purpose it is felt, better than for a plain loan for the plantation itself. The plantation owns certain water rights which could be transferred to a water company in return for stock, which would again redound to the benefit of the corporation.

Dividends yesterday were as follows: Ewa, 1/2 per cent.; C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent.; Waimanalo, 1 per cent.; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent.; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1/2 per cent.

REAL ESTATE.

The sales of the week in the Real Estate market mark a new feeling. The placing of the McCully tract under the new conditions has meant the sale of some half dozen lots, at fair valuations, and there promises to be a general better feeling in this suburb. The running of the cars of the Rapid Transit through the subdivision has much to do with the movement perhaps, but at least the prospects are good.

There is no new work being undertaken downtown, though the clearing is about finished for the building of the new Hopper mill on the corner opposite the Hackfeld building, makai on Fort street. This change is caused by the expiration of the lease on the old site of the firm's mill.

There has been some little inquiry for small lots, and three sales in Kailui of little pieces are noted. The transfers of the week mean almost entirely the settling up of old deals, as those affecting Kaimuki.

SUGAR		
	Bid.	Asked
Hana	3.50	4.00
Hawaiian	33.50	
Honokaa	12.75	
Hutchinson	13.12 1/2	13.25
Kilauea	7.00	8.00
Makaweli	21.50	22.00
Onomea		20.25
Panama	14.00	

Sugar has gone up an eighth of a cent. Williams, Dimond & Company so report it under date of San Francisco, October 22, in their market letter to F. A. Schaefer & Company received by the Coptic. It is also so quoted in the market reports of the San Francisco Chronicle.

We last had this pleasure 15th inst. Sugar—No changes have occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5th with supplementary list of September 15 still being in force.

Basis—Oct. 16, no sales. Oct. 17, C. & F., sale 2,300 tons at 3.57c. Oct. 18 and 20, no sales. Oct. 21, sale "to arrive" at 3 5/8c. We interpret our telegram advising this sale to read 5,500 tons, but the telegram was mutilated, and we have wired to New York for confirmation. This sale, however, establishes a basis in New York of 3.625c; San Francisco, 3.25c.

New York refined—No change. London beets—Oct. 16, 7s. 3d.; Oct. 17, 7s. 2 1/2d.; Oct. 18, 7s. 2 1/2d.; Oct. 20, 7s. 3 1/2d.; Oct. 21, 7s. 6d.

London cable—Oct. 17 quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8s. 6d.; fair refining, 7s. 9d., same date last year 9s. 1 1/2d., and 8s. respectively. November beets, 7s. 2 1/2d. against 7s. 9d. corresponding period last year.

Eastern and foreign markets—According to latest mail advices dated Oct. 17, the market for Raws is firm and steady. There is no doubt but what this season's European beet crop will fall short of that of last year as the result of the unfavorable weather prevailing this season, but the extent of the shortage will probably remain uncertain for some time. Mr. Giesecker has given as low an estimate as 5,350,000 tons, which is 1,530,000 tons short of last year's crop, but this estimate is not generally accepted. Private telegraphic advices received state that Licht estimates the European beet crop at 5,850,000 tons, against last year's crop of 6,843,000 tons. Refined is at present in light demand. The Alameda Sugar Company has arranged to ship about 750 tons of beet granulated sugar by steamer from here to New York. We understand the Chino refinery is arranging to make shipments by rail. These will be the first shipments of refined sugar that have been made from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and the result will be awaited with interest.

Latest statistical position—Willett & Gray report that under date of 16th inst., U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated, Oct. 15, 154,227 tons against 149,859 tons same date last year. Six ports, Cuba, estimated, Oct. 14, 109,000 tons against 71,330 tons corresponding period last year. United Kingdom, estimated, Oct. 11, 138,000 tons against 92,947 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable, Oct. 16, at latest uneven dates, 1,320,227 tons against 683,127 tons; increase over last year, 637,100 tons.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 1/16c; centrifugal, so test, 3 3/8c. Molasses sugar, 2 13/16c; refined, firm.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The

following quotations are the latest on Hawaiian sugar stocks:

	Bid.	Asked
Hana	3.50	4.00
Hawaiian	33.50	
Honokaa	12.75	
Hutchinson	13.12 1/2	13.25
Kilauea	7.00	8.00
Makaweli	21.50	22.00
Onomea		20.25
Panama	14.00	

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works: of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boettcher, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and cures every form of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the blood, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 2 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 3 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 4 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 5 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 6 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 7 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 8 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 9 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 10 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 11 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 12 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

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THERAPION NO. 16 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 17 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

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THERAPION NO. 20 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

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THERAPION NO. 24 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 25 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 26 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 27 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 28 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 29 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.

THERAPION NO. 30 is a powerful blood-purifier, and all diseases of the blood, and all diseases of the skin, and all diseases of the joints, and all diseases of the system, and all diseases of the organs, and all diseases of the body, and all diseases of the mind, and all diseases of the soul, and all diseases of the universe.



GOLF HANDS
Red Rough Hands
ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of
Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning, palms, and painful finger ends with chapped nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Considered of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. And depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African depot: LUNNON LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair, "Free." PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Oct. 31.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, from Kaula ports at 12:45 p. m.
 R. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, at 8:15 p. m.
 R. S. Gaelic, from San Francisco, at 11 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 1.

Steamer Waiwalele, from Kilauea and Hana, at 5:20 a. m.
 Steamer Lehua, W. Bennett, from Lahaina, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5:15 a. m., with 10 cords wood, 14 pigs, 20 bags charcoal and 29 pigs, sundries.
 Steamer Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports, at 11:30 a. m., with 24 boxes lines and oranges, 18 bags taro and potatoes, 2 bags coffee, 48 bundles hides, 15 pigs, 24 cords wood, 107 pigs, sundries.

Steamer Helene, Nicholson, from Hana, Maui ports, at 9 a. m.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Steamer W. G. Hall, from Kaula ports, at 12:30 a. m.
 Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco, at noon.
 Steamer Maui, from Maui ports, at 5:45 a. m.
 Gasoline schr. Eclipse, from Kona and Maui ports at 9:30 p. m.

Monday, November 3.

Steamer Kaula, from Molokai and Maui ports, at 11:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Oct. 31.
 Steamer Mauna Loa, at noon for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports.
 Steamer Nihau, for Hanalei and Ahukini, at 11 p. m.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, for Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 2.

Steamer Kaula for Leper Settlement, at 12:10 a. m.
 U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lyman, for San Francisco, at 6:30 a. m.
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco, at 6:55 a. m.
 Am. schr. S. T. Alexander, Johnson, for Eureka, at 10 a. m.
 Monday, November 3.
 Steamer Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per steamer Lehua, November 1, from Lahaina, Maui and Molokai ports.—F. W. Beckley, Mrs. Royce and 2 children, Mrs. Ahlo and child, Charles Keolaha and 2 deck.

Per steamer Claudine, November 1, from Hilo and way ports.—W. C. Porter and wife, W. J. Matthews and wife, H. B. Blanding and wife, H. C. Easton, Miss A. W. Dulsberg, H. E. Hendrick, G. C. Strateneyer, Rev. George Meyer, E. J. Walker, wife and child; C. E. Cornell and wife, R. Slaughter, B. H. Sharpless, wife and 2 children; L. K. Kentwell, R. Hankhurst, F. S. Munwell, J. M. Freitas, Mrs. Hum Den, Mrs. M. R. Louisson, L. Ah Chue, B. Wylie, J. M. Kamae, Mrs. Kahana, W. S. McLain, H. Henning, wife and 2 children; D. Kaulakalani, Jr., Rev. Kipi, Mrs. Glen, C. H. Smith.

From Kukuhihale per steamer, Noeua, November 1.—Alexander Lindsay.

Per bark Andrew Welch, Nov. 2, from San Francisco.—Miss Florence.

From Kaula ports, per steamer, W. G. Hall, November 2.—F. J. Linderman, J. J. Sullivan, F. J. Cross, Wm. Stodart, E. H. Nagle, G. C. McGill, Miss Nala, Mr. and Mrs. Sanomiy, Mr. and Mrs. Yousenago, Mr. Mokai, J. D. Jewett, Ah Chu, Mr. Hamano, Mrs. Kenuwami.

Per steamer Maui, from Maui ports, November 2.—A. H. Wagner, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. Lahapa, Ah Sim, E. H. Davis, wife and 5 children; W. J. Dyer, H. Copp, H. C. Barrow, H. Peplowski, wife and 2 children, W. H. Cornwell, J. R. Robinson, D. L. Steward, J. B. Jernan, E. L. Cutting, C. S. Weight, Miss C. Gardner, Mrs. L. L. La Pierre, C. V. Dudolt, J. H. Wilson and 21 deck.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per steamer, Mauna Loa, Oct. 31.—Antone Dutro, H. Sternbeck, Thos. H. Haue and wife, Mrs. A. Dutro, E. N. Baukowsky, T. K. R. Amala, Mrs. Amala, Mrs. Pakola, Sing Kee, F. E. Thompson, F. L. Thompson, Mrs. Almel, Miss Kua, Mrs. Kamauoha, Miss Kamauoha, D. Wai-ah and wife, Mrs. James Lino, Miss Hesse Lemon, Mrs. John Richardson, Eva Richardson, Mrs. W. A. Wood and child, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mrs. Perkins, O. M. Atwood, P. Cockett, E. H. Edwards, Andrew Chalmers, C. B. Wells, A. Lewis, Jr.

Per steamer Kaula, November 2, for the Leper Settlement.—Prince Kuhio and party.

SAILING WEDNESDAY.

Steamer W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Tullitt, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwhai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Steamer Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports, at 9 a. m.
 Steamer Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Steamer Noeua, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kanae, Kukuhihale and Honolulu, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 2 p. m.
 S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at noon.

No News for Andromeda.

The last mail brought no news from the Norwegian owners of the dismantled bark Andromeda as to what disposition should be made of the vessel here. Captain Rotter is also waiting for the ship's mail from Eureka. He says that the officials up that way must be slow as he sent word to them nearly six weeks ago that he wished to have the mail sent to Honolulu, and it has not arrived.

The Nebraskan.

The San Francisco Chronicle of October 25 says: "The new steamer Nebraskan, to alternate with the Nevada in the trade between here and Hawaii for the American-Hawaiian Company, is at the Stuart street wharf being fitted with an oil burning plant. She will sail for Honolulu in a few days."

INTRIGUES OF THE CHILEANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In reference to the secret treaties just made public between Chile, Colombia and Ecuador, La Prensa publishes an editorial saying that Chile endeavored to give influence over Colombia and Ecuador to provoke difficulties with Peru, cables the Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres, Argentina. This occurred while a conflict with Argentina seemed inevitable.

"Chile's proposal was meant to intimidate Peru and even to induce the two republics to declare war with the object of preventing Peru's interfering with the Argentine conflict."

La Prensa declares that the concession to transport troops and arms over the isthmus had for its object the provoking of interference by the United States because Chile knew perfectly well that the American Government would not approve of that concession. La Prensa's editorial added: "The whole matter is an intrigue calculated to disturb the peace and the United States has a right to ask for an explanation."

Other papers comment on the matter in the same strain.

Washing Day.

One looking over the harbor yesterday would imagine it were washing day for every vessel in port, as all of the vessels had sails hanging loosely to be dried by sun and wind. The rain of Saturday and Sunday added many tons weight to the yards and masts of every vessel, and as wet sails are very clumsy to work with until they are dried, they were promptly spread out when the weather moderated yesterday.

Alexander Found Poor Wind.

The schooner S. T. Alexander which was to have sailed for Eureka on Saturday did not get away until Sunday owing to the poor winds prevailing outside and she struck hard luck when she was towed out on Sunday morning for she found but light and changeable winds. She was beating around off port all day and when darkness set in last night was not over seven miles off port.

The Steamer Alameda.

Although the San Francisco newspapers received by the last mail stated that the present trip of the Alameda would be her last one to this port as she would be replaced by two more trips before she is laid up for the installation of the oil burners. The vessel will sail as usual at noon on Wednesday for San Francisco.

Schooner Concord Leaking.

The schooner Concord which left Honolulu with a full cargo of general merchandise and a deck load of lumber for island ports was found to be badly leaking when she got out to sea, and had to put back to port. The schooner Kaulakalani was taken from the Row and the Concord's cargo transferred to her yesterday. The Concord will be repaired.

Sugar and Coffee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Coffee.—Spot Rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice, 55c; mild, steady; Cordova, 75c@82c.

Futures closed steady, 5 points higher. Total sales, 25,254 bags, including October, 5,055@5.10c; November, 5,055@5.10c; December, 5.20c; January, 5.25c; February, 5.30c; March, 5.40c; May, 5.55c@5.60c; June, 5.60c; September, 5.60c.

Sugar.—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 15-16c; Centrifugal, 36 test, 35c. Molasses Sugar, 2 13-16c. Refined, firm.

Oregon Now on the Way.

The latest news from the Coast states that the battleship Oregon was to have been inspected by Admiral Glass on October 27, and would sail for Honolulu on her way to the Asiatic station on the following day. The vessel is fully manned, and carries a big supply of coal in her bunkers. The vessel may be expected to arrive on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Disguise Will Have to be Good.

"If S. Oto, the cook of the Fred J. Woods, on which schooner Captain Jacobson was murdered, gets a job on any vessel leaving Honolulu he must be very well disguised," said a captain yesterday, "for I do not think any skipper would knowingly take that man on his vessel after hearing the story of the crime committed on the Woods."

Worked Cargo All Day.

The steamer Alameda brought two thousand tons of cargo from the coast on her last trip and stevedores were at work all day Sunday in discharging this, so that the Oceanic wharf, usually quiet, was a quite a busy place yesterday.

No Freight Today.

Everyone connected with the steamers in the island trade who has a vote will be given ample opportunity today to vote, as none of the steamers are to leave the wharves today, and no freight will be received at the wharves.

The Ventura, coming from Sydney on November 11, will meet the Sonoma here, as that vessel is to arrive from San Francisco on the following day.

Shipping Notes.

Purser Friel reports fine weather on Kaula.

The bark Kaulakalani sailed from Seattle for Honolulu on October 24.

The barkentine James Tufts from Honolulu arrived at Port Townsend on October 23.

The barkentine James Johnson arrived at Port Townsend from Honolulu October 24.

The steamer Waiwalele encountered fine weather in the channel on both her up and down trip to Kilauea.

The steamer Noeua brought a cargo of mill machinery for the Honolulu Iron Works from Kukuhihale on Saturday.

The steamer W. G. Hall, brought the following freight from Kaula ports on Sunday morning: twenty-seven hides, one boiler for Oahu railway, one horse, and forty pigs.

A Vancouver dispatch states that the entire refrigerator space of the steamers Mowera and Aorangi has been reserved for the export of hogs from that port to Sydney.

SHAW AND THE BOUNTY

Secretary's Instructions to Customs Officers.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), October 20.—Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, of the Treasury Department, has issued the following circular regarding export bounties on sugars produced in the Netherlands, being addressed to officers of customs and others concerned.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, the following net amounts of bounties paid or bestowed by the government of the Netherlands on the export sugars produced in that country are hereby declared for the assessment and liquidation of additional duties:

1. On raw sugar produced from beet roots, 1.16 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined. (The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and 1½ per cent, for loss in refining.)

2. On sugar refined from beet-root sugar produced in the Netherlands, 1.31 florins per 100 kilograms.

3. On sugar refined from imported raw sugar, 15 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar in the country of production.

The liquidation of entries covering sugars produced in the Netherlands after September 1, 1902, may be suspended at the request of the importers until the next ascertainment and declaration under the provisions of said Section 5, and the additional duties on such suspended entries be estimated on the basis of the bounties herein specified.

Surgeon General Wyman has received the following report of outgoing quarantine at Honolulu:

Honolulu, September 15, 1902.
 Sir: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the week ended September 19, 1902:

Number of steamships inspected and passed, 2; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 5; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 95; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, 7; number of crew inspected and passed, 67; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 41; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 4. Respectfully,
 W. C. HOBDY,
 Assistant Surgeon, in Temporary Charge.

The Treasury Department, through the board of appraisers, has just promulgated a lengthy decision about the distinction between Chinese longans and Chinese lichi, the question being brought up in a dispute about the amount of duty to be applied. Two protests were filed against the customs decisions. Regarding these nuts the board says:

When these articles come immediately from the tree, and remain intact in their natural formation and are dried, they conform to the designation as nuts. When they are to an extent destroyed and the pulpy edible substance taken from them and it is put into some other condition for use as an edible quantity, the articles at once lose their character as nuts, and assume the name and description, and conform to a designation entirely different from that which would be properly applicable to them in their original condition and formation. When they are preserved by the addition of sugar or by other means so as to cause this pulpy edible substance to more naturally comport with the description of sweetmeats, etc., they would be and are properly dutiable as such. When the edible substance is removed and dried without the addition of sugar, it unquestionably becomes an edible fruit dried, conforming with that designation in the tariff act; and, no doubt, this same substance when extracted and otherwise treated might be made to conform with some other, in such case, more applicable language of the tariff act.

We find that the merchandise the subject of one protest consists of the pulpy edible portion of the logan, extracted, dried and pressed into small cakes rectangular in shape, about one-half pound in weight. We conclude that this merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 2 cents per pound under the provisions of paragraph 262 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, as edible fruit dried.

We find that the merchandise the subject of the other protest consists of longans in the condition in which they come from the tree, dried, being composed of smooth round seed, which, in turn, is surrounded by a thin shell and later, in turn, is surrounded by a thin warty shell. We hold that this merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound under the provisions of paragraph 272 of said act as a nut unshelled not specially provided for.

Transport Sumner Sailed.

The transport Sumner sailed for San Francisco at 6:30 o'clock Sunday morning. As her departure was an early one there were but few people at the wharf at the time.

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

PYGMIES OF AFRICA

Spend Their Lives in Hunting and Fishing.

In the Atlantic Monthly for August, Mr. Samuel Phillips Verner has an unusually readable article on "The African Pygmies," whom he has visited and studied in their native town in Central Africa, on the Kasai River, a tributary of the Congo. These are the true pygmies of Herodotus, the fabled dwarfs of Ethiopia. The little folk lived in a city called Ndombe, ruled over by a king of the same name. There are about 5,000 in the city, and 300 more around it. They dwell in little huts shaped like a beehive, with an opening on the side at the bottom, barely large enough to admit their bodies crawling. Although a full grown negro could not even lie down at full length in such a house, one of them suffices for a pygmy and his whole family, sometimes consisting of a wife and half a dozen children.

The pygmies are occupied almost solely in hunting and fishing, their chief weapon being a bow and poisoned arrows. These arrows have no heads except the mere sharpened point of bamboo, but they are dipped into a vegetable decoction which is one of the most fatal poisons known, and which produces insanity or death almost immediately, even if the arrow makes not much more than a scratch.

The pygmy community is ruled by a giant king, Ndombe, who stands six feet six inches in stature, with broad, square shoulders, Herculean limbs, and massive statuesque features of a distinctly Egyptian cast. Mr. Verner says he has never seen the man's physical superior. He has thirty-one wives and over forty children, and his family connections are so extensive that they occupy a whole town. The pygmies themselves, however, do not usually have more than one wife.

The clothing of the little negroes was the most primitive imaginable. The children and some of the women went nude, and the most elaborate costume amounted to nothing more than a yard of palm fiber around their loins, this garment being obtained from the other natives.

The average height of fifty grown men of the Batwa village was fifty-one and seven-eighths inches, or four feet and nearly four inches. Seven of these were less than three feet and nine inches high, and five of them were over four feet six inches. It was very difficult to persuade the women to submit to measurement, but eight of them, mothers of families, averaged forty-seven and three-eighths inches, four inches shorter than the men. The prevalent color was a light chocolate brown. The older men wore scanty beards.

The head of the pygmy is of the brachycephalic order. The mean cranial index of the skulls of eight adult males was eighty-one degrees. The nose was small, but more aquiline than that of the real negro. The mouth was large, and the chin receding. The hair was of a lighter color, almost a shade of brown, and was kinky and woolly. Their hands and feet were small and well shaped, the hands in particular being delicately formed. In proportion to their size, their strength far exceeded that of all the other Africans. Their powers of endurance on the march or in the chase were phenomenal. Fifty miles a day was an ordinary march for them, and they were almost as much at home in the trees as the monkeys themselves. The senses of the pygmies were unusually acute. At quite a distance, they could distinguish the chameleon from the foliage in which it was hidden, notwithstanding the fact that the color of the little animal coincided with that of its hiding-place. Much of their quarry was discovered through the powers of the nose, and it is no exaggeration to say that the pygmies' sense of smell was as keen as that of their dogs. They were such shots with the bow that I have seen one send an arrow through a rat at twenty yards, while it was running across the village. The Bantu would spear fish as they leaped from the water, or darted among the rocks in the streams.

Mr. Verner cites the scientific fact that no traces have been found of any human beings prior to the pygmies. It is certain that the little people have apparently preserved and enjoyed a physical entity for five thousand years. He does not attempt to decide between the various hypotheses as to the origin of the pygmy race, some holding that the ancestors of the pygmies were larger men, and that the present dwarfs are a degenerate race, and others that the pygmies have been unchanged from their creation. It is interesting to know that the Kasai valley has recently been opened to steam navigation, a steamboat for the river having been built at Richmond, Va., and that the ethnologists will have a good opportunity of making a thorough study of the peculiar race of men.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
 NEW YORK LINE
 Bark "NUUANU"
 Sailing from
 NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
 About Dec. 15.
 For freight rates apply to
 CHAS. BREWER & CO.
 27 KILBY ST., Boston.
 OR C. BREWER & CO.,
 LIMITED, HONOLULU.

KICKAPOO SAGWA
 RESTORES DISEASED KIDNEYS

If you continually have pain in the back, loins, sides or lower part of the bowels your kidneys are diseased. Just how bad depends on how long you have had these pains and how much you have neglected them. There is no class of complaints which cause so much misery as those due to diseased kidneys, including backache, lumbago, sciatica, diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder, gravel and womb disorders and uterine troubles in women.

It's a sure and speedy cure for all disorders of the kidneys. It cleanses and enriches the blood, restores the decay, stimulates and enlivens the vital organs and restores energy, strength and the vigor of health to the entire system. Read this man's convincing story:

"My wife was bedridden with Kidney troubles and two doctors gave her up. I got her to take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and it relieved her at once. By the time she had taken it two months she was entirely cured and I thank God she is in excellent health today. If anyone doubts the above write to me at Ridgeway, Mo. and I will gladly answer all questions and make an affidavit, if it is desired, as I want to help anyone afflicted as my wife was."—Lemuel Franz.

IN WAR TIMES

The Story of a Man Who Helped to Make History.

From the beginning to the end of the Civil war none fought more valiantly than the famous Seventeenth Indiana volunteers. The story of their battles, their privations and their victories is a long but interesting one.

In company B, of this regiment, was Eli Fisher, now a resident of Jet, Woods Co., Ohio, who has a fund of entertaining reminiscences of his experiences in bivouac and battle. To a reporter the other day he related the following:

"In 1864," he said, "while serving with my company, I began to suffer with various complaints brought on by hardship and exposure. I had hemorrhages of the kidneys, palpitation of the heart and at times I would bloat from stomach trouble. My lungs were also affected. From my suffering and misery I became nervous and my nerves finally went all to pieces.

"I became forgetful and distracted in mind and it seemed that there could be nothing which would bring me relief. I was treated in Atlanta, Ga., by the regimental doctor but did not get any better. In 1865 I was mustered out and then I tried other doctors. At various times five different physicians treated me and I took many kinds of medicine but nothing did me any good. From 1887 until 1890 I was confined to my bed most of the time and my case seemed hopeless.

"But in 1890 I read in a newspaper of how an Iowa man, suffering from the same illness in general as I had, was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to see what they would do for me and began taking them. I used three boxes of the pills before experiencing relief, but after that my recovery was rapid. In two months I felt like a new man both in body and mind. I took them for four months and was perfectly cured.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People many times. I do so, because I know from personal experience that they have wonderful power to relieve and cure the sick."

The pills which cured Mr. Fisher have accomplished hundreds of equally remarkable cures. They are on sale at all drug stores or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

D. Pauahi and wife to K. Iona, D. R. P. 6444, kul. 19,223, Paeleha, Waialea, Maui. Consideration \$200.

E. Dunbar to Allen & Robinson, Ltd., D. lots 6 and 7, Blk. 11, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1300.

P. K. Mahoe and wife to H. P. Baldwin, D. int. in Gr. 1166, R. P. 1663, 1-6 of a share in Gr. 1166, Kanae, Maui. Consideration \$25.

Trustees of Oahu College to Mabel W. Castle, D. por. of lot 2, Blk. 1, and por. of pasture land, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$304.

E. Baker and husband to Mrs. L. K. Pauahi, D. int. in Ap. 2 of Gr. 1183, Napoos, S. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

M. P. de Mello and wife to M. Medeiros, D. pc. land Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$350.

Gear, Lansing & Co., by Trustees, to Est. of D. A. Ray, by Trustee, lots 6 and 8, Blk. 4, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1100.

Gear, Lansing & Co. to C. B. Wood, D. lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Blk. 34, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2400.

Oct. 21.—M. C. Amann, by Mortgagee, to A. N. Campbell, Trustee, D. R. P. 1828, kul. 3155, Kaula, leasehold, Kaula, Hawaii. Consideration \$200.

N. Fernandez and wife to M. P. Pacheco, D. pc. land Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

Est. of J. K. Kaunamano, by Administrator et al., to J. M. Medeiros, D. int.

In Gr. 2151, Nienle, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$225.

Fanny Strauch and husband to Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., Tr. D. por. R. P. 3469, 2661 and 683, Kapalama, lots 27 and 11, Blk. A, of kul. 85, Nuuanu Valley; leasehold, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

T. F. Lansing and wife to H. F. Wichman, D. int. in right of way, Wai-ahole, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

K. Hamiha and wife to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. por. R. P. 2655, Paeleha, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$700.

Oct. 22.—Est. of J. K. Kaunamano, by Administrator et al., to J. Burkinshaw, D. 4 pcs. land Nienle, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$600.

H. J. Harrison and wife to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D. 1-7 int. in Gr. 2951, 1-6 int. in kul. 56, Aps. 1 and 2, Waikapa, Maui. Consideration \$750.

Oct. 23.—Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., to J. Nieper, D. 1-3 int. in Ap. 2 of R. P. 2682, 1-6 int. in R. P. 2977, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400.

H. Puhl and wife to L. Keawepoole, D. 3 int. in R. P. 1790, kul. 3382B, Ap. 1, Paeleha, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

C. Q. Yee Hop & Co., Co. P. D., grand, groceries, etc., cor. Beretania and Alahele streets and fish market, Honolulu, Oahu. Capital \$8,000.

Oct. 24.—P. Kamua to S. M. Damon, D. por. kul. 7715, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

P. Kahua (to) to K. Kaloie (w), D. por. R. P. 781, Halawa, pc. land, Halawa, N. Kohala, Hawaii, and all property in Territory of Hawaii. Consideration \$10, etc.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED STOCK-holders meeting held 3rd October, 1902, of the Kohala Club & Transportation Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to represent the company for the year:

J. HindChairman
 R. HallVice-Chairman
 H. RentonAuditor
 W. P. McDougallTreasurer
 F. C. PaetowSecretary
 Directors—F. Woods, H. R. Bryant, Jas. Sakai.
 F. C. PAETOW,
 Secretary.

THEY WILL REMAIN.

The bump of reverence is over, shadowed by the bump of intelligence in the 20th century man and woman. Old things are not preserved simply because they are old. Whatsoever is no longer useful must get out of the way. Nevertheless, progress that is not intelligent will not be permanent. We shall continue to breathe air, drink water and eat bread. There will be no "improvement" on the great essentials of living, and we do not want any. Babies will come into the world as they have from the beginning, and people will die out of it as they have done since the world began. Let us not run away with the idea that all of our treasured opinions are to be upset. Through every change, all standard articles which, like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have built a reputation on honour and good service, will hold their place. This effective remedy belongs to the past, the present and the future. It is not only up-to-date but ahead of date. For Wasting Diseases, Impaired Nutrition, Influenza, Lung Troubles, Impure Humors in the blood with resulting skin affections, etc., it possesses the confidence of physicians and the people everywhere. It is not expected to fail; it never does fail. The formula after which it is made is an inspiration. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is palatable as honey, and yet so medicinal as to be effective from the first dose. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." "It cannot disappoint." Sold by chemists.